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City Budget

The Rich Get Welfare

by Rick Wolff

As usual, the New Haven city budget planned for 1970-1971 will favor the richest corporations and citizens at the expense of poor and middle-income people. The special 'welfare for the rich' provisions work on both sides of the budget: the tax system and the spending system of City Hall.

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The Tax System

First, the tax system. At least in theory, the principle of the income tax in America says that people pay according to their income. The greater the income, the greater the share of it taxed. But New Haven, like most cities, taxes property, not income. And property owners are all taxed at the same rate. Rich, middle and poor pay the same rate, regardless of the amount of property they own. In effect, New Haven's tax system grants special aid to the rich—just the kind of aid they are denied by the income-tax system.

Tax-exempt Corporations

Some rich corporations pay no taxes at all. Chief among these corporations is Yale University. Here is how the city budget's 'welfare for Yale' costs New Haven taxpayers a great deal of money. Mayor Guida's new budget for 1970-1971 is a little over $7 million larger than last year's city budget. It just so happens that, if Yale's property were taxed like other people's property, there would be no need to raise everyone's taxes this year. However, politicians in Hartford and New Haven have chosen not to tax Yale. The result of this decision is that *taxes on other property owners will rise at least 14% starting July 1, 1970.* Also, faced with higher taxes, owners of houses and businesses usually increase rents and prices.

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Virginia Blaisdell

Students mass on hillside at Southern Connecticut in area-wide rally for student strike.

Area Schools Join Nationwide Strike

by John Champion

For the first time, students from all local high schools and colleges assembled together at Southern Connecticut State College (S.C.S.C.) on May 8. Both before that day and since, students have held strike actions in and around each of their schools. The May 8 SCSC rally and the strikes indicate that many previously uncommitted students in the New Haven area, as elsewhere across the country, are very angry about the killing of four Kent State students; the troops in Cambodia; and the Black Panther Party trial. The 3000 rallying students assembled to discuss how best to support the national student strikes in their schools.

The students said that because the federal government has refused to take students seriously, they would adopt the proposal for a national strike which was made in New Haven on May 1. Through the strike, they hope to communicate their basic disagreement with government policy at home and abroad.

Strikes' Purposes

The strikes were not intended to close down the schools but instead to open them up to discussion and analysis of the problems which exist in American society today.

Lee High School, for example, scheduled speakers and films, which took the place of regular classroom activities. Since many area high school students have grown up in the inner-city, they feel that the problems which face this city are the problems they must face too. Students at several high schools have held workshops on issues such as racism, class conflicts, unequal sex roles, community control and meaningless school curriculum.

Another stated purpose of the strike was to help area college students to present a united position on the problems they face. The smaller community and private college students are beginning to feel that their role is just as important and relevant as Yale's and the larger state colleges'.

Strike Demands

Speakers representing the three area high schools and five local colleges addressed the May 8 SCSC rally in support of the three national student strike demands:

1. That the U.S. government cease its expansion of the Vietnam war into Cambodia and Laos and that it unilaterally and immediately withdraw all forces from Southeast Asia.
2. That the U.S. government end its systematic repression of all political prosoners such as Bobby Seale and other members of the Black Panther Party.

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Strike At Avco Enters 5th Week

Virginia Blaisdell

Union members picket as Avco strike enters fifth week. Over 4000 members of UAW Locals 376 and 1010 are striking the giant Stratford-based helicopter engine factory.

Future editions of Modern Times will describe in detail the issues in the Avco strike.

Demand Childcare As Basic Right

by Cathy Forman and Merrily Kaplan

The authors are New Haven women who attended the May 9 Childcare Conference.

"We should consider childcare a right. Public school education is." This was the opinion expressed by the 150 people attending the Childcare Conference held at Edgewood Congregational Church in New Haven last weekend. Several groups have formed out of the weekend's activities to make adequate childcare centers a reality in communities, at Yale and even state-wide.

"Daycare should be a way of life for children as well as adults," said a director of a daycare center in Bridgeport. "The whole society doesn't think about children: it justs makes mothers drop out of life to take care of them."

The conference reflected the belief that both men and women should share the responsibility for children. Wherever adults often congregate, like at supermarkets or workplaces, space for child-care should be available.

No Problem Here

While the parents discussed how to get more childcares, how they would want them run, and how daycares work in other countries, their 35 to 40 children were able to spend time playing with each other. Both men and women volunteered to supervise the children in the church's Headstart and nursery facilities. Parents and other participants dropped in and visited the children during the day. Many mothers agreed with one who said, "For the first time in many years I was able to come to a meeting without having to worry about the children."

Problems of funding came up again and again over the weekend. People who tried to get government funds found that either the grants were impossible to get or they fell through at the last minute or petered out after a year or so. Charging high fees makes it prohibitive for most families to consider day care for their children.

Corporations which might be willing to provide daycare do so only on their own terms. This means providing it only for the women who work in their companies. And as a representative from one corporation said, they were "not interested in allowing any kind of parent control."

Future Plans

"It means a lot to me to have something to say about how my child is raised," said one mother who captured the sentiments of many parents at the conference.

A variety of plans came out of the late-afternoon action workshops. The group wants to try and get childcare at Yale, in the community and talk more about communal living. A follow-up meeting was planned by the conference committee for 2 p.m. Saturday May 16 at 148 Orange Street. This meeting is open to the public and childcare will again be available.

An ongoing committee was formed to reach more parents at Yale and to continue to exert pressure until demands for childcare funding and facilities from Yale are met. A group of women from New Haven, Storrs and other neighboring towns are planning a state-wide conference to be held at Storrs, Connecticut in the fall. This summer they plan to go to PTA's, League of Women Voters groups, churches, Women's Liberation groups, and nurseries and daycares to gain support for daycare demands on a state-wide level. A Children's Rights groups is being formed by adults who are concerned that children's needs and wants and ideas be included in plans for daycares.

A Child-In held May 11 at Beineke Plaza topped off the weekend conference on childcare. TOP: Picnic atmosphere. Balloons, confetti, lemonade. BOTTOM: Two of the participants take over front steps of Woodbridge Hall.

Photos by Virginia Blaisdell

School Board Ignores Newhallville Parents

By Craig O'Connell

Newhallville residents have been trying for several years to have a say about the construction of a school for their children, grades 5-8. But the Board of Education has managed to stop the parents by giving them the runaround.

The parent first got together in an umbrella community organization, the United Newhallville Organization (UNO). This group helped plan the Willow and Mechanic Street school site. After they chose the site, they were informed that their children would not be attending this school. The Board said that another school would have to be built in Newhallville.

So the education committee of the UNO chose a site at Bassett and Fournier Streets and had it approved by the neighborhood. The group then decided to choose an architect for the school, based on the verbal statements of the Board that the community should be involved in all important decisions about the school.

Important Decision

The Committee felt that the selection of an architect was especially important because they wanted to create an environment conducive to the kind of learning that would best serve the needs of the children.

Parents remembered well the heating problem at Winchester School, the roof-leaking problem at Grant school and the poor planning design of the King School.

The UNO Education Committee interviewed 11 architects. They were interested in attitudes, ability to relate to the community people and past experience in working with community groups. Six of the architects interviewed had been submitted by Staff Engineer of the Board, Leonard Smith. Although Smith was to come to all the interviews as representative of the Board, he only came to the one of architect Peter Millard.

Millard Chosen

In terms of the standards set by UNO it was decided by the group to recommend the firm of Roy & Millard for the job, in December, 1969.

The Board of Education has not yet announced which architect they have chosen, yet it is six months after the UNO Education Committee made its recommendation. The New Haven Board of Education has never spent such a long time interviewing architects, if it even ever interviewed architects at all! The Board is obviously stalling.

In December the Board had promised that the decision of the architect would be announced in January. But no word has been heard.

The Education Committee has had many meetings and contacts with the Board. At one point, Mayor Guida met with representatives of the committee. He wanted to try to dispel 'rumors' from reliable sources that the choice of architect would be a political decision.

Community Not Invited

At one point the Board tried to hold a meeting to interview some architects including Millard without inviting the community. At the last minute UNO chartered a bus and attended the meeting. The group urged the Board to at least set down definite guidelines for community participation. Even this they could not do. The UNO group held a press conference to explain all the issues involved, but got very limited press coverage.

Many architects have been interviewed since this incident but still no decision has been reached. What is the willingness and the ability of the Board of Education to deal honestly and openly with community people? The UNO feels that this experience with the Board brings to question the strategies that community people have at their disposal to deal effectively with the system. What is the fate of community participation in New Haven?

Aldermen Meeting Confuses Viewer

by Jack Nagel

I went to the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on May 4 in order to report on its decisions to the readers of **'Modern Times**, but by the time I was finished I was so confused by the lack of information provided during the meeting that I decided to make that the subject of my article instead.

The Aldermen passed on decisions involving millions of dollars, hundreds of thousands of square feet of public land, and the construction and destruction of hundreds of housing units. Yet many of the details of these decisions were not provided to me as an average spectator and it appeared in many instances that the Aldermen themselves also lacked information.

(Editor's note: Stories on some of these decisions, including a plan for destruction of houses in Fair Haven, and construction of housing on Valley Street and on Howe Street, and money for the Hill Sanition Department will come out in future issues of **Modern Times**. It takes time to research and present the whole story.)

Even though I was lucky and got a copy of the agenda from one of the Aldermen, it didn't help much in understanding the meeting. The agenda consisted of four legal - sized typewritten pages with no fewer than 71 items of business.

The items were hard to understand. For instance the first one read, "U.C. Matters : Redevelopment Agency Communication de Amendatory and Executing Contract for Section 118 Interim Assistance (also under Communication."

What was this all about? The Redevelopment Agency was asking the Aldermen to allow it to apply to Washington for $400,000 (the City will provide $200,000 more), so that unemployed men in the Hill can be hired to clean up that neighborhood, fix up parks, and wipe out rats and roaches.

But to find this out, I had to locate and read through a 13-page exhibit provided by the Agency.

No Debate

The Board did not discuss the question at all. The majority leader stood, quickly read the agenda item in a low voice, and asked that the Board approve it. The Board did.

The majority Leader moved on to the other 70 items. These became even harder to follow, because they all referred back to records of previous meetings, as printed in the Aldermanic Journal. Even though I had a copy of the Journal, I found it nearly impossible to understand it without further study.

If all this was pretty overwhelming for me, it was not much less so for the Aldermen themselves.

Most of the Aldermen are working people. Few are lawyers or experts. They do not get paid for their service, so they can study Aldermanic business only in their spare time. They have no staff to do research for them. They meet only once a month, plus once or twice for special sessions and committee meetings.

Presumably they do gain some information from the committee meetings, but it is not apparent to the spectator at the Board meetings, and according to some Aldermen, it is not always enough to make responsible decisions.

One former Alderman put it this way: "I can't understand those legal and technical issues Redevelopment and so forth send us. So I just vote for anything that helps the schools, the police, and the fire department; and I follow the Party on everything else."

Lack of understanding is not the only factor that reduces the power of the Board of Aldermen. But, as things are set up now, neither the people nor their closest representatives, the Aldermen, are provided the information and resources they need to control their city.

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Democratic Alliance, Giaimo Win Primary

Virginia Blaisdell

Election officials check registration of voters at Ward 4 polling place, during May 5 primary election.

by Matt Borenstein

In a city-wide Democratic Party primary on May 5, incumbent Congressman Robert Giaimo defeated Thayer Baldwin's bid for *New Haven's 34 member delegation to the Congressional nominating convention. At the same time the Democratic Alliance challenged and won against the Barbieri Democrat "regulars" in certain wards for seats on the Democratic Town Committee.*

Giaimo did little campaigning for the election but made it clear that his was a "law and order" candidacy. Baldwin ran on a platform similar to that of Eugene McCarthy, including the demand for rapid American withdrawal from Vietnam. The vote ran more than two to one for Giaimo. The pattern was similar in most wards except for a few in which there appeared to be heavy student support for Baldwin.

Baldwin needs 20% of the votes at the convention in order to have the right to run a district-wide primary against Giaimo. Now he will have to look for them outside of New Haven..

Democratic Alliance Gains

The Democratic Alliance won six out of the 11 seats on the Democratic Town Committee up for contention in seven wards. The Democratic Alliance, which is the on-going organization from the Henry Parker mayoralty campaign, now has 12 of the 60 seats on the Democratic Town Committee. The Alliance won the primaries in Wards 1, 18, 20 and split in ward 21. They lost in ward 4, 23 and 25.

The Alliance now controls the Democratic Party nominations for State Assembly in Districts 109 (Prospect, Orange and part of Fair Haven), 110 (Yale area and lower Orange and State), and 111 (Dixwell-Newhallville) and a strong voice in the 11th Senatorial District nomination.

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The Rich Get Welfare

How the City Spends

On the spending side of New Haven's budget, one fact looms very large. Looking at the 1970-1971 figures, New Haven will spend just under $6 million as 'Debt Payments'. That will be the second largest expenditure of tax money. Only spending on the public education system is larger.

Debt payments amount to the interest that New Haven owes on the money it has borrowed over the years. Since New Haven, along with other Connedticut cities and towns, has refused to tax the rich to meet city needs, it has often *borrowed* the money instead. So city borrowing is itself a favor to the rich because it allows them to avoid paying full taxes.

But debt payments are 'welfare for the rich' in yet another way. When cities borrow, most of the money they get is lent by large banks and insurance companies, large corporations and very wealthy individuals who make their profits partly in this way. According to Federal law, these richest corporations and individuals do not have to pay any income tax on the interest they get from their loans to cities. Unlike workers income received in the form of wages or salaries, rich people's income received as interest on loans to cities is tax-free. This is another example of the government's special favors for the rich.

Debt payments by New Haven are simply the millions of dollars raised by taxes that are then handed over to New Haven's rich creditors. More tax dollars are given to the rich in this way than are used to pay for the entire police or fire departments. *Debt payments to the rich are four times as large as city expenditures on the Welfare Department.* The figures are $6 million and $1.5 million, respectively.

What Is To Be Done?

People often ask, 'What can be done about the city budget?' There are several answers. Property could be taxed like income, that is, with higher taxes charged to the largest owners of property. *In the language of economists, property taxes could be 'progressive' instead of* 'regressive'. Another answer is to tax Yale University's property at least as much as any other property. Another answer is to cancel the debts owed by the city, and stop any further handouts to the rich. These are just some possible answers.

Right now, most city politicians will say that they don't dare tax the rich for fear that they will move to other cities or states where taxes are lower. The politicians will also look shocked at the very thought of not paying city debts. 'No one will lend to us again,' they will likely say.

These are real problems with the way the present American economic system works. But there are some possible partial solutions. For one thing, new laws could deny corporations the right to change locations to avoid taxes. Or these laws might place the same taxes on corporations everywhere so that they gain nothing by moving.

On the other hand, cities need not fear the unwillingness of the rich to lend to them, if these cities are prepared to tax the rich and so remove the need to borrow. (Any real emergency borrowing could and should be available from the Federal Government)

The Basic Problem

Some people look at the city budget issue and conclude that underneath all the problems is one basic fact. The rich corporations and individuals -- have the money and influence to arrange for laws which make the budget favor the rich. Poor and middle-income people pay the price in higher taxes and fewer city services. So, these people conclude, the only real, long-term solution to the city budget situation is to have all corporations owned and run by the communities who make up their labor force and their customers. That solution might at least reduce the conflict of rich and non-rich. It could make the costs and benefits of city government more fairly and equally distributed.

Politicians Vote Down $ Millions For Strikers

byJ ohn Mendeloff

If the bill to provide unemployment compensation to strikers after the seventh week of a strike had passed the 1969 state legislature, then 3000 Olin workers, who struck for 17 weeks, would have received over $2 million in "comp" benefits.

The 3000 G.E. workers in Bridgeport who struck for 16 weeks, would have received almost as much. Forty-five hundred Avco workers, whose strike in Stratford is four weeks-old, would not face as bleak a future as they do now.

Who Defeated Comp for Strikers Bill?

The compensation bill, HB 6018, was defeated in the State Senate by a 19-15 vote, after passing the House by one vote. Next year the labor movement will re-introduce the bill in thé new legislative session.

Big businesses lobbied very hard against the bill. They successfully influenced many Democrats to vote "no." Eight Democrats voted against the bill and 14 voted for it. Eleven Republicans voted against the bill and one voted for it.

Some union leaders, who had made the bill's passage their top priority, singled out three Senators as key to the bill's defeat: Democrat Gloria Schaeffer (West Haven, Orange and Woodbridge); Democrat Pasquale Barbato (Hamden, Wallingford); and Republican Lucy Hammer (Branford). All three had received labor's political support in the 1968 election, which made their votes especially hard to take. In the case of Senator Barbato, big corporations in his district like American Cyanimid may have swayed his vote.

In the close vote in the House, the following New Haven area representatives voted against the bill: Anthony Ciarlone, Democrat (New Haven); Ralph Earle, Republican (North Haven); Rollin Mettler, Democrat (Hamden); Milton Kaplan, Democrat (Hamden); Arline Ryan, Republican (Branford); Robert Urcutt, Republican (Guilford and North Branford); John McHugh, Republican (Orange and Woodbridge). Six of the seven Representatives from Stratford and Milford and the Senator (Republican George Gunther) from that district voted against the "comp" bill, despite the fact that many workers, especially from Avco and Sikorsky, live in those towns.

How "Comp" Fits into Big Business Plans

Nixon's policy is to stop inflation by holding down wages and increasing unemployment, which is just what the big corporations like Olin, Avco and G.E. are telling him to do. The results will be more long strikes like the ones here. So keeping unemployment compensation from strikers is one part of the plan to put the squeeze on working people.

The G.E. strike gave an example of the difference which "comp" for strikers can make. In New York, which is one of the two states which does give "comp" to strikers after the seventh week of a strike, the G.E. locals were willing to hold out longer for a better settlement. Here in Connecticut, on the other hand, thousands of strikers have been forced onto the welfare rolls.

D.C. Demonstration Draws New Haveners

Six bus-loads of New Haveners as well as hundreds more in cars travelled to Washington to join in the Massive May 9 White House demonstration. The demonstrators were protesting the wars of Vietnam and Cambodia, and the imprisonment of Black Panthers.

Many demonstrators were participating in their first anti-war demonstration. Many people who previously had gone to demonstrations of this sort, decided to stay home. These people, convinced that the politicians will not listen, stayed at home to work with local people around the same issues of the war and the Panther trial.

Speakers Urge Local Actions

Many speakers in Washington called on students to go out into their local communities and rally support around the strike movement. They said that students on strike should convince the workers to join them in a massive general strike. They added that such a strike would bring the war to an immediate halt.

Bobby Scheer, editor of **Ramparts** magazine, along with John Froines and Dave Dellinger of the Conspiracy 8 devoted most of their speeches to the issue of the defense of the Black Panthers.

All three speakers emphasized that the Administration is escalating the wars and not listening to the people. What to do if things actually get worse, for instance if SEale got a heavy sentence, was presented as a question of prime importance.

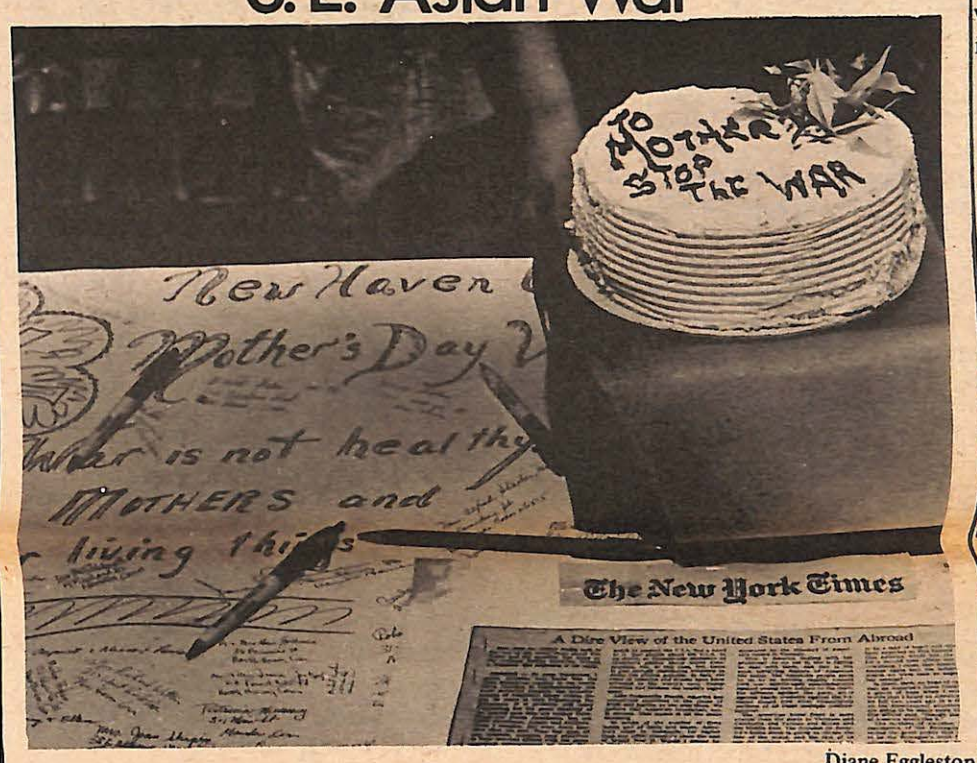
Underground R.R.

If Bobby Seale gets the electric chair, one speaker stated, people might have to think seriously about creating an underground railroad to free him and other political prisoners.

John Froines talked about the importance of getting as many people as possible to New Haven this summer to work on a campaign around Seale's trial. He stressed the importance of *having people come to New Haven and talk to residents of the city about the importance of Seale's trial.*

Yale students are trying to arrange for dormitories to be open to people who do come to New Haven to work on the trial. The students are circulating petitions calling on the Administration to open faciliteis at from one to three colleges for these summer workshops One of the leaders of this summer campaign is a black philosophy professor at Yale, Kenneth Mills.

Mothers Protest S.E. Asian War



Diane Eggleston

An unaffiliated group of women meet at the Green on Mother's Day to protest the war in Southeast Asia. They wrote a petition to President Nixon which was taken to Washington on Monday, May 11.

Women Get Lowest Wages

by Harriet Wolff

When people talk about women's vital statistics, they refer to them as bodies, as sexy or not quite up to a sexy standard. Women are conceived of as either sexpots or mothers or grandmas but not as working people. The real vital statistics tell a different story.

Women are 51% of the population. 43% of women work outside the home. Women are the lowest paid workers in America. The Average woman's wages in 1966 were $3973 for full-time work --this is barely more than half (58%) of what men earn. 57% of women work outside the home because they have to. Of those, 22% are single, and 35% have children to support and husbands who earn between $3000 and $5000 a year.

They say to women "You've come a long way, baby". That's true, only backwards. Every year women's salaries go down in relation to men's. People say this is necessary because women are always getting pregnant or staying home with kids. But the average American woman gets pregnant only twice in her life. And many millions of women worked during World War II because the government provided childcare centers so they could work.

Education is usually held out as a way to "make it" in this society. But fewer women got their PhD's in 1968, in proportion to the population, than in the 1920's. Increasing numbers of women graduate from college, but a white woman with a college degree still earns less on the average than a white man with fewer than eight years of schooling. A black woman with a degree earns less than a black man with only one year of high school.

The one hope for changing these vital statistics is that women know them now and act on them. In New Haven as well as other cities, women have formed women's liberation groups to work on making women's unions, getting better jobs, childcare, and other benefits. These women's liberation groups are growing fast. The New Haven groups' memberships have more than doubled in six months. If such groups succeed in enlisting America's women, they will have a majority, 51%, of Americans behind them.

Recent Area Union Contracts

Hotel & Restaurant Employees at Plark Plaza

Members of Local 217 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders Union approved a new two-year contract with the Park Plaza Hotel by a 74-1 vote on March 12.

The new contract included the following provisions:

Wages: Biggest pay boosts went to the lowest paid, non-tipped workers--dishwashers, maids, housemen, etc. Most got 20 cents an hour increase in each year. Waiters, waitresses, and bellmen--tipped people--got 7.5 cents an hour in each year. Other workers got increases of 10 cents or 15 cents an hour in each year.

No non-tipped Park Plaza employee makes less than $2 an hour under the contract and most will make $2.20 by next January.

Insurance Benefits: A Blue Cross Drug Rider is included for all workers; increases in the $45 weekly sickness and accident benefits for 26 weeks to $55 now and $65 in January, 1971; full company payment of Medicare Part B and Blue Cross 65 for workers over 65 and their dependents.

Vacations: Five day workers will get 12 days after five years and 15 days after ten; six day workers will now get 15 days after five years and 18 days after 10.

Protective Language: Protection that people will not have to do jobs outside their department; improved language on providing meals for workers, and the distribution of tips

Federal Labor Union at Dictaphone

After a three week strike, 400 members of Local 24760 of the Federal Labor Union, AFL-CIO, approved a new three-year contract with the Dictaphone Company in Bridgeport.

The settlement included the following provisions:

Wages: Increases of 7% the first year, 4.5% the second, and 5% the third; skilled worker adjustment of 10-25 cents an hour; cost-of-living provision with a ceiling of 8 cents a year.

Holidays: One additional holiday for a total of 11.

Medical benefits: Won coverage of CMS "Century Plan" with full surgical payments. Major medical insurance now has a maximum of $15,000.

Pension: Retroactive credit to 1956 giving $4.50 a month per year of service. Beginning April 1, 1970, figure will be $5.

Fair Haveners React To Cambodia

by Ellen Quinn

Nixon's recent decision to send troops into Cambodia has created a furor within the country. Many Americans are very angered by this decision, since it seems to be spreading the Indochinese war, rather than ending it. Others have stood up for Nixon because he is our president. Most people have taken some stand on this issue. **Modern Times** canvassed some people who were in the Fair Haven neighborhood last week to find out what they were thinking. Here is what these people said:

Bob Jones (Fair Haven Parents Ministry): It's evident that this administration has not learned from the Vietnam experience and the protesters. Because it is not concerned with people, the administration is not concerned with change. The Nixon administration does not recognize the need for revision in foreign policy.

Jane Nerreau: I don't like the idea *but* I don't see any other solution.

Ed Caporale: I'm in favor of Nixon's Cambodia policy. I believe it will shorten the war by disrupting enemy supply lines. Those people who are against the war are against our President.

no name (middle-aged woman): We have no right to be in Cambodia. If we're going to send boys home why send them to Cambodia?

R. RachmatK artadjaemena (Fair Haven Neighborhood Corp.): Cambodian policy is a desperate attempt on the part of Nixon to win a war that cannot be won. It's a political war being fought with military weapons. U.S. cannot win. The U.S. underestimated the deep conflict between South Vietnam and Cambodia.

William Quinn: I have to go along with the millions who have already defended their country-we should be in Cambodia. Most of what's been confiscated has been supplies. Also I don't believe there is a silent majority, there is mass confusion.

Lorraine Everett: I don't like it. It's not fair.

Harriet Parks: It's a mess.

Elizabeth Montana: I heard the President's speech the other night and I trust in him. I think he's right about Cambodia.

Mrs. Perrotti: I hate to see people killed but you have to stop the war some way.

Joe Spellman,Jr.: We should pull out of Southeast Asia immediately. I'm sure there's money to be made in Cambodia and that's why Nixon's so anxious about it. Also Nixon's Vietnamization Plan is a lot of bullshit. Nixon may be pulling troops out but at the same time he's putting more troops in.

Frank Annunziato: I'm angry that more and more working people have been sent to fight against working people of Asia. There is more and more inflation and more and more unemployment, wages do not keep up with prices. I think it's time we woke up to what this government represents—it's not us.

Lucy Chang, New Haven: U.S. involvement in Cambodia was a decision made by Nixon and he alone (so it seems). He should have consulted Congress and cabinet before making his movement so Congress could consult the people they were elected by. The U.S. should not be involved in political wars, or any other kind of war.

Peggy Hines, Ansonia: Any extension of the war will only lead to more violent and destructive reactions at this time. It is absolutely ridiculous that Nixon would choose to make an extension into Cambodia, and expect that this would be overlooked or accepted. Nixon has shown his lack of concern for the country *and has turned only a deaf ear to the students whom this situation affects most intensely.*

Ginger Ramadei, East Haven: I feel that we, the United States, have a long-standing reputation for helping our neighbors. What good is this practice of intervention to us now? This policy is uncomfortably bordering on imperialistic expansion, breeding discontent abroad and disunity at home. I strongly feel it is time to get these states united. Bring the boys home.

NEIGHBORHOODS ORGANIZE

Community Patrols

Community organizations in all of the predominantly Black and Puerto Rican neighborhoods of New Haven organized a large and effective Community Control Network which kept peace over the weekend of May 1 when the Black Panther demonstration took place.

A rumor control center was manned around the clock from Tuesday through Sunday at the offices of the Hill Health Board. Community patrols put up to 20 cars and 100 people on the streets of the Hill, Dwight, Dixwell, Newhallville and Fair Haven.

According to Vernon Moore, director of the Hill Neighborhood Corporation and a spokesman for the group, "Black and Spanish speaking people survived last weekend because they took control of their communities."

He contrasted the community response which was "the best demonstration of solidarity we could give to the Panthers" with the response of merchants who "abandoned the city in panic to an army of plywood and police."

The rumor control center received information, checked it out, and then gave out facts to the concerned people who called in. Thousands of calls were received.

The community patrols did not encounter any participants from the downtown demonstrations, but they did cool some potential trouble on Congress Avenue both Friday and Saturday nights, and helped a family whose home burned down.

The community patrol also sent a contingent to the Green for the Friday and Saturday demonstrations and worked closely with the marshals organized by the Panther Defense Committee.

Among the stations manned during the weekend were the Legion Center, the Dixwell Neighborhood Corporation, the Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Freedom Now, Dixwell Legal Rights, Junta for Progressive Action, Operation Breakthrough, United Newhallville Organization, and Brookside Rockview combined station.

The result of all this organizing was a weekend with fewer arrests and injuries than an ordinary May weekend in New Haven.

Law and Order

The Wars Come Home

by George Johnson

It used to be that when the King of England had trouble holding some sunbaked corner of the British Empire against the rebels, he could just call on Cary Grant to put on his red coat and pith helmet and lead his heroic band of soldiers out to save the fort. You've seen it all on a thousand late late shows. Cary and his men were the thin red line of the empire. Nowadays, kings have it tougher. Or maybe the rebels are a little closer to home. We cheer in the movies when Grant and his men ride over the last hill and cut down the rebels with one quick volley. But it sobers us to realize that in real life those are real people who die real deaths. They are our sons and daughters and friends.

From Cambodia to Kent, Ohio

This month's events in New Haven and Kent, Ohio, point up a frightening reality. In a very real sense, the wars have come home. What we've seen in the movies and on TV happening somewhere else to other people is now happening to us.

We're used to seeing our troops invade Santo Domingo or Vietnam or Cambodia and clean up on the locals. We've gotten so used to it that we take it as the natural order of things. And when the troops report back the inevitable body count, we take that to mean that we're winning again. We never know and couldn't pronounce anyway, the funny names of the people killed or the odd and romantic places where the killing happens. Somehow we just don't think long about the pain and suffering and grieving families when we commit massacres in some other country or to some other people.

Kent State University, on the other hand, is in Ohio. And it wasn't romantic like in the movies or far away like on TV. It was ghastly, and it was right here at home. That's frightening. It's doubly frightening because people weren't killed by some foreign invader on our shores. They were killed by American soldiers.

American Troops Against Americans

In short, our troops were used on us just like we use them on other people. No difference. And why was that? Because we too, as American citizens, are a part of the empire ruled by big business, politicians and the military. So long as we go along, we'll get along. If we're nice, Washington will take our taxes and occasionally send us back a few goodies.

But if we don't like what they are doing, or worse, if we try to do something about it, then they solve that problem the way the rulers always solve their basic problems—they send in troops. When they can't get majority consent for their policies, like the war or the draft or "voluntary" wage freezes, then they back up their decisions by force, just like the kings used to do to put down the natives. The khaki-clad National Guard is Nixon's thin brown smear of empire.

Troops Anger People

Sending in the troops is a favorite tactic of the rulers when they get into a tight spot, but as it turns out, the troops always make the situation worse instead of better. The American colonials finally quit writing useless petitions to King George and got down to business in their anger over the Boston Massacre. In the Boston Massacre drunken British troops fired on a group of citizens. Time after time—in Panama and Indochina, in Newark and Detroit, and now in Kent, Ohio—the troops stir up the anger people need to sustain them in their determination to end their second-class status as colonials and get the empire off their backs.

The Kent case is a classic example of how not to do it. But since we're likely to see more and more Kents, maybe we should take a look at it. There as elsewhere, it's clear that the Guard was ordered to go in without consulting the people on the scene. Ohio Governor Rhodes campaigned recently on a tough anti-student line and so didn't bother to check with the college president. Second, and even more important, the troops themselves were a fairly typical bunch of Guardsmen—unwilling weekend warriors who were ill-trained, badly organized, and poorly-led. Consequently they violated every Federal regulation in the book.

In situations like the one at Kent, Federal law clearly says that weapons should not be loaded or fired except under carefully limited instructions. The Guard chief admits that these regulations were not followed and that no order to fire was ever given. Even under extreme provocation (which officials admit plainly did not exist at Kent), federal law requires that any firing of weapons be carefully limited so it doesn't hurt bystanders.

Continued on page 12

POGO **By Walt Kelly**

THE DEACON AND I FEEL THAT THE TWO CULPRITS SHOULD BE FOUND GUILTY...
YOU MEAN...
... GIVE 'EM A FAIR TRIAL?
5-4
PUBLISHERS-HALL SYNDICATE INC.
Naturally-- give the culprits a fair day in court---
AND THEN FIND 'EM GUILTY.
It could be fun---
IT'S THE CONSTITUTIONAL WAY...
LNS

Editorial- Protecting Whose Rights?

May Day 1970 will long be remembered. Rather than recall what the demonstrators said, most people will remember the sense of fear and panic which overshadowed the entire weekend. Boarded-up windows, troops marching through city streets and stationed on streetcorners in New Haven—these pictures will stay in people's minds.

It seems ironic that troops were sent into Cambodia and New Haven on the same day. The armed forces, National Guard included, are supposed to protect our lives and rights according to the Constitution. Yet in New Haven, at Kent State University, and in Cambodia troops were sent in to protect not lives, but property. In fact, giving Guardsmen loaded weapons clearly means that the government was fully prepared to endanger lives—of students and of Guardsmen—to protect property.

But the Government really only protects **some** people's property, while falsely claiming to protect everyone's. For instance, the government doesn't protect small businessmen's property when national corporations ruin them. The government does not protect workers' wages—their property—when they are locked out like the New Haven painters are right now. Or when they are forced to strike like the workers at Olin or Avco.

We should remember that the same National Guard called out against militant students and black people was also used against militant striking postal workers a few weeks ago.

In our country, the government has a monopoly of force. The military and police are armed, trained and organized. The rest of us, ordinary citizens, are unarmed or only slightly-armed, untrained and unorganized. So when the government fights unpopular wars, drafts young people or denies justice to minority groups, it feels free to use its force. Students, young people, Black Panthers are put down.

But what will happen when—and this has happened before—the government adds to the list of groups it tries to suppress? What will happen to American workers who try to do something about unfair taxation, rising prices, low wages and anti-labor legislation? What will happen to American women demanding the services and equality so long denied them? What will happen to those seriously demanding an end to destruction of the environment?

The same large corporations that control the government also control the press, radio and TV and use them to stop dissent. They hope to frighten Americans into silence and obedience. Politicians like Edward Marcus and Thomas Dodd drummed up fear with their unfounded statements. The **New Haven Register**, one of New Haven's richest corporations, printed headlines screaming about violence for days before the May 1 demonstration. Yet their own reporters wrote afterwards that it was remarkably peaceful. The **Register** bears much of the responsibility for the week of fear which preceded May 1.

American history teaches us that our country's founders included people who sacrificed their lives for the basic rights of free speech and free assembly. We must not allow that heritage to be taken from us. We must not be frightened into silence and obedience. Instead we must speak out more than ever and organize ourselves to make the changes our society needs. Together we are a vast majority of the people. Together we have the strength that is required.

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MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: Joelle Dominski, Peter O'Connell, David Adams, John Mendeloff, Rick Wolff, Florie Ricciuti, John Moulder, Liz Henderson, Matt Borenstein, Art Fleischner, Neal Beck, Alan McKnight, Virginia Blaisdell, Alan Kay, Cathy Forman, Diane Eggleston, Susan Schacher, Mike Sand, Joan Dimow, Dick Wieland, Lew Haberly, Joan Vermeulen.

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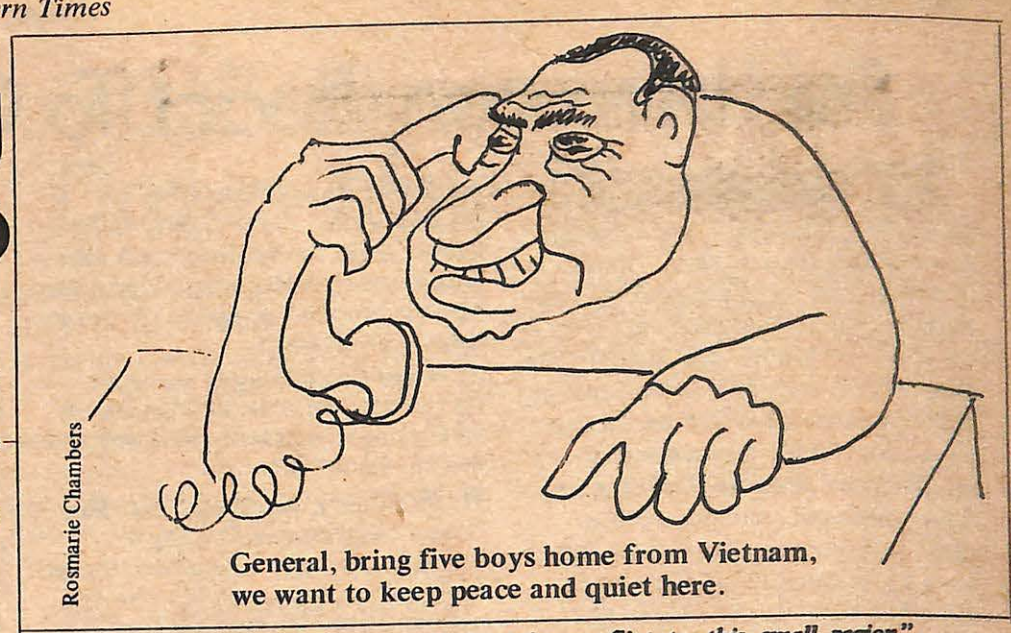


Rosmarie Chambers

General, bring five boys home from Vietnam, we want to keep peace and quiet here.

"My only concern is to confine the conflict to this small region"

Invasion of Cambodia

by David Tobis

The war in Vietnam forced President Nixon to make an unpleasant and perhaps unreal choice. He could have chosen to let the war drag on past the 1972 elections because his policy of Vietnamization could never have succeded by then. This choice would almost certainly have insured his defeat in 1972. The second choice was to attempt to isolate the National Liberation Front (NLF) inside South Vietnam by expanding the war. The hope behind this choice was for a quick U.S. victory.

To isolate the NLF in South Vietnam, Nixon had to destroy supply sources in North Vietnam, bomb the Ho Chi Minh supply route in Laos and eliminate the NLF sanctuaries in neutral Cambodia. But this plan has been blown apart for several reasons:

– other victories of revolutionary fighters in Southeast Asia

– development of new sources of military opposition to the U.S. in Southeast Asia

– massive opposition in the U.S. itself to expansion of the war

New Opposition to U.S.

U.S. attempts to destroy the Ho Chi Minh trail met with massive resistance from the Pathet Lao. These Laotian revolutionaries have almost eliminated CIA and conservative Laotian ground forces from the area of the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The supply route to South Vietnam remains open for the NLF.

The recent overthrow of the neutral Prince Sihanouk in Cambodia created new sources of opposition to the U.S. and rekindled already present ones. The U.S. Government backed the overthrow of Sihanouk. Cambodians who supported Sihanouk formed the National United Front (NUF). They have been fighting to create an independent socialist Cambodia. The NUF has established liberated zones in over 25,000 square miles of Cambodia. Contrary to U.S. press reports, these liberated zones include land in the extreme west of Cambodia, hundreds of miles from the South Vietnam border, and, therefore, of little use to the NLF.

A second source of opposition which the United States had not expected is the Khmer Rouge . The Khmer Rouge is an organization which was active in the war to end French colonialism in Southeast Asia. During the time Sihanouk was ruler of Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge was inactive. It remained underground but kept its political and military structure intact. But now, the Khmer Rouge and the National United Front are actively fighting for the overthrow of Lon Nol, the new military ruler of Cambodia, and for the end of U.S. control of their country.

The third reason why Nixon's war strategy is failing is the intense antiwar feeling within the United States. The bombing of North Vietnam and the invasion of Cambodia were trial balloons by the government. If the American public remained quiet about the bombing of North Vietnam, it would have continued and perhaps reached the proportions it had under the Johnson administration. The invasion into Cambodia would also have been expanded and prolonged. The rebellion at home in response to Nixon's actions has made such escalation politically impossible.

Overall U.S. Plan

The American press has been trying to make it seem as if Nixon alone in a last minute decision was responsible for the expansion of the war into Cambodia. That is a lie. History will reveal as the facts become clear, that the U.S. invasion of Cambodia was part of a larger plan conceived months before. The Cambodian invasion was part of the plan to send 20,000 ground troops to Laos and to intensify the bombing there. It was part of the U.S. plan to overthrow Sihanouk and resume the bombing of North Vietnam. It was part of the plan to announce a year in advance the withdrawal of 150,000 U.S. ground troops from Vietnam so that the American public would more easily believe that Nixon was committed to leave Southeast Asia even though he was expanding the war. Perhaps the exact timing was uncertain, but the overall plan was precise.

But the rulers of America who came up with this plan had no idea how far the young people of this country have moved away from mindless middleclass ideas. The movement of American youtl in a revolutionary direction has been one of the most important facts in preventing the U.S. domination of the peoples of Southeast Asia.

One Man's Voice

Students Learn From Working People

by Mike Avery

This column will appear from time to time. It will discuss current events and how they influence life in America. The opinions will be those of the author

American students have learned from history that working people have one powerful weapon to use when everything else fails. That weapon is the strike. To get and keep decent wages and working conditions and to give their children a better deal than they got, America's working people have had to strike when talk and negotiations wouldn't budge the bosses. Now students are striking. Why? What do student strikes mean to working people?

Many people ask, "What do the students want?" Another question is "Why are they turning their backs on the education that their parents worked so hard to give them?" And others have said, "Sure, its easy for students to strike. They have no responsibilities. If they had to work for a living, they would sing a different tune." Vice-President Agnew last year accused students and others of being "impudent snobs." Recently President Nixon called activist students "campus bums."

In the past three weeks, a wave of student strikes closed hundreds of colleges across the country. While most strikes were nonviolent and many gained the support of teachers and administrators, violence broke out in some places. On May 4 four students were murdered by National Guardsmen at Kent State University. Such a wave of united and militant student protest has seldom, if ever, been seen in this country, although it is quite common in many other countries.

The event which immediately brought about the student strike was President Nixon's invasion of Cambodia. But students had been angry long before that. Students don't agree on all issues, but one of the things which has most disturbed students recently was Nixon's announcement last November that he would not listen to their opinion about the war and rising prices, particularly the rising costs of attending colleges. Students are also deeply concerned about the growing crisis facing black Americans, particularly the repression of black political movements like the Black Panther Party. Students are worried that unemployment and lay-offs will hurt their parents' ability to pay rising tuition costs. Higher and higher sales taxes anger all students, while high income taxes hurt those who work while studying. The list could go on and on. What angers students also affects working people, who themselves are becoming angrier and angrier at the way the country is going.

Strike Objectives

The grievances of the students are not as controversial as the methods which students use to protest. Students have borrowed the idea of the strike from the labor movement because they have few other weapons at their disposal. Of course, a strike by students doesn't hurt anybody the way that a strike at a plant directly hurts the employer. But it is an act which lets the rich and powerful few who run this country know how strongly students feel.

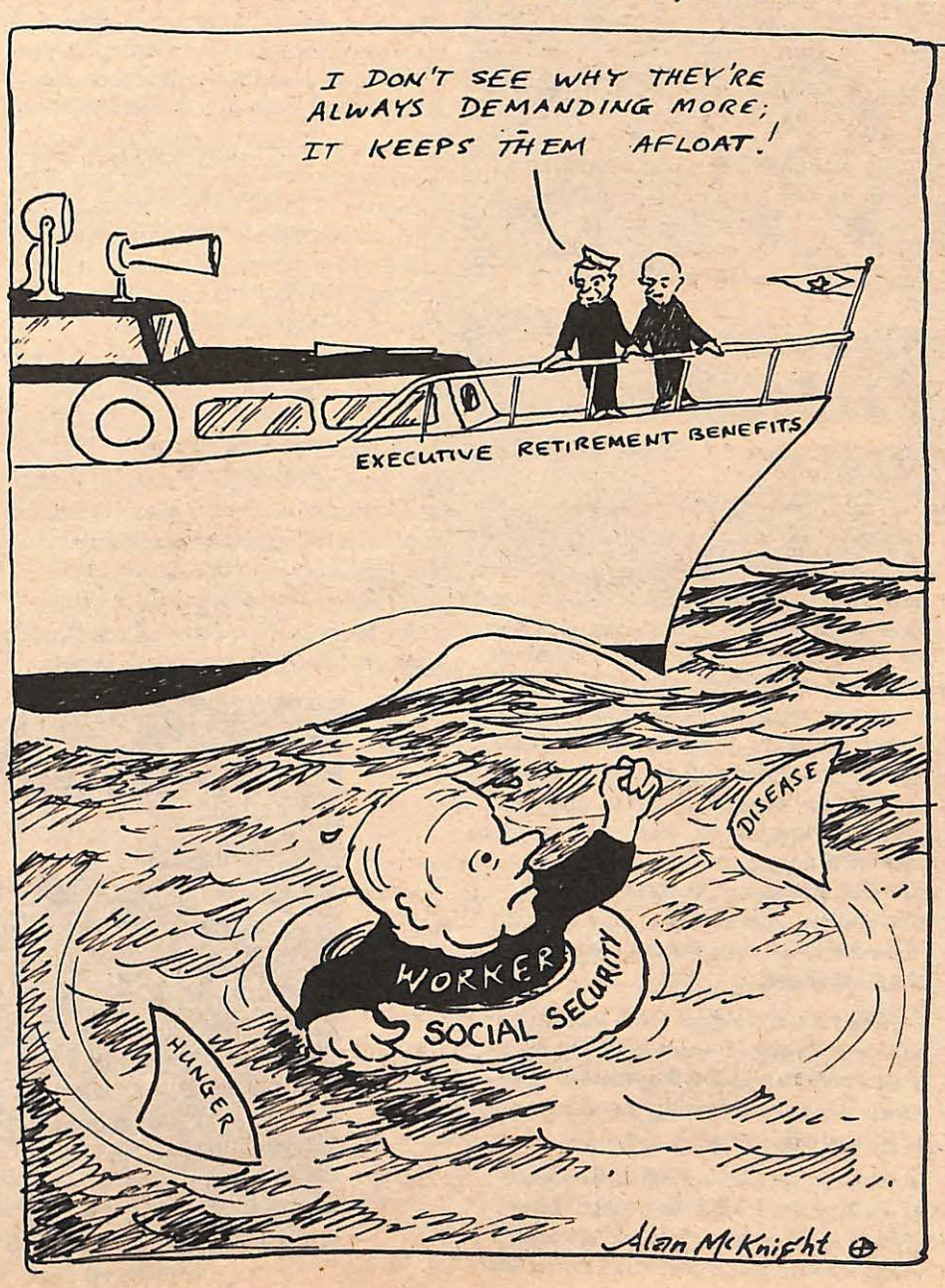
Strikes also free students' time so that the may engage in other activities—communicating with legislators in Washington, organizing protest marches and demonstrations, and engaging in other kinds of learning. By walking out of their classrooms, students need not turn their backs on education. There is a lot to be learned that is not taught in the classrooms. This is why students organize teach-ins to learn *about the war in Vietnam.*

Students and Working People

Students should go to working people and learn from them too. People in this country have a lot to teach their children (and things to learn from them as well), and it would be a mistake to think that the only real "education" takes place in classrooms. Nixon and Agnew are trying to isolate students from their parents and the rest of the American people so that they can continue to escalate the war in Indochina. That is something neither students nor working people can afford.

We can also learn from the student strikes that, while students have an important role to play in raising questions and demanding needed changes, the real power in this country is elsewhere. When the postal workers went on strike for much deserved higher wages, they threatened to bring the country to a halt. The teamsters have done this in the past, and the trainmen have been threatening to take such action.

Symbolic student strikes would have real effect if the postal workers, trainmen, teamsters and other workers in major industries who were against the war would go on strike. Nixon simply could not continue the war if the working people of America would strike to demonstrate that they want an end to the war now.



Money Talks

Social (In)Security

by John Mendeloff

In our society it's important to die at the right time. If you die too soon you leave a heavy burden on your children. If you live too long, you face a life of poverty or near poverty. In this case too your children may bear part of the burden.

The economic system we now have squeezes production out of us during our working lives and then, after we retive, gives us back barely enough to survive on.

But what about Social Security? Introduced in 1937, this program certainly was an improvement. Before then, most people *had* to work until they died. Yet today many people over 65 are not much better off.

Social Security and Poverty

Over half of all unmarried people receiving Social Security benefits are poor, according to federal government statistics. It is not hard to see why. Despite the 15 percent increase in benefits during 1969, the average monthly payment to a retired single person was still only $100. Widows who receive benefits from their husband's work record get even less, an average of under $85 a month.

For a single person, the minimum benefit under the 1969 law is $64 a month. Five million people receive this minimum.

Retired married couples do slightly better. Their average benefits come to $170 a month. Most of them are above the poverty line, but not by much.

Social Security allows little security and no economic independence for millions of Americans.

Who Pays for Social Security?

The Social Security System gets its money through a tax on payrolls. Officially, an employer takes 4.8 percent out of his employees' wages and adds another 4.8 percent as the 'employer's contribution'. But most economists agree that the tax the employer pays is money that he would otherwise have paid out in wages. So it is really money taken out of workers'wages that pays the whole Social Security tab— almost 40 billion dollars in 1969.

What makes it even worse, only annual incomes up to $7800 are taxed. Income over $7800 is not taxed; so most workers pay taxes on all their income, while the $20,000 a year boss gets two-thirds of his money tax-free. And, since only wages are taxed, many of the rich— who get their income from dividends, interest, and capital gains— escape the payroll tax entirely.

This chart shows how bad the tax is. The less money you earn, the larger percentage of it which you pay in payroll taxes.

Income Class	Percentage of Income You Pay in Payroll Taxes
$1,000-2,000	8.1%
$2,000-3,000	8.4
$3,000-4,000	8.9
$4,000-5,000	9.3
$5,000-6,000	9.4
$6,000-7,000	9.5
$7,000-8,000	9.4
$8,000-10,000	8.4
$10,000-15,000	6.3
$15,000-25,000	3.9
$25,000 or more	1.5
All Classes	5.9

We need to make two basic changes. First, payroll taxes should be paid by those who can best afford to pay. Second, we should raise the taxes on those people enough to pay decent benefits to the elderly.

Our present social security system is unfair both to the elderly and to working people.

Private Pensions Rare

Some people also get pensions from their employers. Actually, labor unions forced companies to set up these pension programs. Their benefits usually range from $3.50 to $6.50 a month per year of service. If it's $5 per month per year of service, a person who retires after 25 years at one company would get $125 a month in addition to social security.

However, only about 20 percent of all workers are covered by private pensions. In addition these programs often limit the workers' freedom to change jobs because they require staying with one company for many years (usually 10 to 25 years) before any pension rights are available. Private pensions give but slight help to an inadequate Social Security System paid for from working people's wages.

It cost $5000 to board up the Mall Virginia Blaisdell

Why be afraid? asks tired demonstrator.

Guardsman Speaks: 'These Are

Virginia Blaisdell

This story was written by a National Guardsman who asked to remain anonymous. He tells what it was like to be a Guard in New Haven during the May Day demonstration to free the Panthers.

It is eight o'clock Friday morning and I enter the Goffe Street Armory as previously directed. The atmosphere is the same as any other weekend drill. But this is different. Those who control the local military force have seen fit to display it and we are here to uphold all that America stands for. Whatever that is!

Before any action occurs we are herded into a batallion meeting in which we hear what are to be the events of the weekend and why we must be present. Of primary importance is a speech to allay any fears individuals might have about using their weapons.

"You will not be successfully prosecuted if you shoot someone while performing a duty for the State of Connecticut. There is nothing to fear concerning your individual actions."

Misguided intelligence tells us that there will be 50,000 of "them", and tries, convicts and hangs those for whom the rally is being staged in the process. More talks, practice in using the wedge, lunch, and then we get the ammunition and gas grenades.

I'm Not a Pig

The rally on the Green was to have started at 4:00 and at 2:30 we march to the Grove Street cemetery to wait. We walk three blocks and I see a girl I know from school. It is quiet, sunny - a nice afternoon to lie in the sun or go swimming. Not too many people come past—a few cars, hecklers— but I know that I'm not a pig.

As the main rally starts, we move to "protect" a series of stores on Broadway. I end up guarding a drugstore which, after my first visit, had received my vow never to return. The crowds start coming. Will they be friendly or could this get brutal? I don't have to worry. I'm one of them. This uniform doesn't mean anything.

A couple of the more outward people start talking with me and a discussion begins. I don't know them but bonds of friendship develop. We —the Guard has no place here. What is the mayor scared of? I become enveloped in the feelings of openness generated by the rally. There is no need for the Guard to be here.

Another friend arrives and I talk some more. The word comes to move out. As I pick up my gun, a bystander sees me and tries to shrink into the crowd. His whisper is scared, "Oh, God!" I still feel totally a part of the crowd, and the questions I heard all day run through my mind. Why are we here? *We will do nothing but provoke*

Mayday Weekend — Why

by Liz Henderson

Official New Haven prepared for the weekend of May 1 as though they expected an enemy invasion. While the organizers of the rallies in support of Bobby Seale and the eight other Panther defendants issued repeated calls for a peaceful demonstration, the press announced the city's escalating plans for protecting downtown property. Rumors swarmed. Hints were dropped by leading politicians of secret evidence of violent plots. There were reports of stolen weapons. New Haven approached hysteria.

Now that the May 1 events are over. it is difficult for people to understand why such an atmosphere of fear and hysteria was allowed to develop beforehand. In order to understand why, we must review some of the events which led up to the weekend.

Abbie Hoffman first announced the May 1 weekend demonstrations in New Haven at a rally against United Aircraft in Hartford on April 14. Two days later Yale students began a moratorium of classes which grew into an all-out strike. Rev. William Sloan Coffin announced at a mass meeting of Yale students at Ingalls Rink on April 21 that he would lead a demonstration three days later. The demonstrators planned to submit to voluntary arrest for violating traffic regulations. The next day Coffin called off this demonstration implying that there was too great a chance of violence. Students were upset and confused by Coffin's quick reversal.

Politicians Play on Fears

Both local and national politicians made political capital out of the actions at Yale. In particular they attacked a statement made by Yale President Kingman Brewster that he was "skeptical of the ability of black revolutionaries to achieve a fair trial anywhere in the U.S."

National Guard takes over Southern Connecticut State College. Margita James

State Senator majority leader Edward Marcus, currently seeking the Senate seat held by Thomas Dodd, called Brewster's comment "possibly disastrous." Apparently banking on the long standing hostility between New Haveners and Yale, Marcus called Brewster's statement "inflammatory" and likely to raise community tensions. Vice President Spiro Agnew, continuing his attack on American universities, was more direct. Agnew called for Brewster's resignation.

Senator Thomas Dodd, who faces a stiff challenge for the Senate nomination this year following his censure by Congress for misuse of campaign funds, did not limit his attack to Yale. Dodd appealed directly to the fears of New Haveners for their physical safety. He cited as proof of a threat to "the very existence of an American city " that "5000 rounds of ammunition were purchased in Massachusetts this morning by a Black Panther Party official from New Haven."

State police and Dodd's Hartford office were unable to provide any concrete proof to support Dodd's claim.

The City Arms

During the week before the demonstrations, reports circulated about police and military preparations for the weekend. One of the more ominous signs of expected trouble was the letter President Buley of Southern Connecticut State College sent to his students on Wednesday, April 29. In the letter, President Buley ordered the campus closed and advised students that due to "unusual circumstances to prevail in New Haven," they were to evac uate their dorms and leave campus by five that afternoon. It was only later that students learned that their campus had been taken over for the use of the National Guard.

When students discovered that Buley had misled them, they reacted angrily with a vote to join the national student strike. One student said, "I really resented his not telling us."

Students at South Central Community College were more fortunate. They learned in advance of plans to use their college building as a detention center for the expected hundreds of arrestees over the weekend. With the cooperation of President Hendricks, they dissuaded the authorities from using their building. On Thursday, when they heard their school was closed for reasons of "safety", a number of students held a vigil at the school all night just to be sure it remained closed.

There was an extraordinary massing of security forces in the city and neighboring states. The entire New Haven police force was mobilized. All leaves were cancelled. In addition, Governor Dempsey sent in 2500 National Guardsmen at the request of Mayor Guida.

The organizers of the rallies invited people to a peaceful assembly. John Froines, one of the Chicago 8, stated on Wednesday, April 29: "I want to say to you from the Conspiracy that on Friday and Saturday we want a peaceful demonstration and that's been made very clear. We want a peaceful demonstration for one reason — to help free Bobby Seale." Doug Miranda, New Haven Black Panther Captain, joined Froines in this appeal,

Shattered glass after bomb

e My Friends'

these people and add to the general conviction that this is a fascist state.

Tired and Anxious

The rest of the weekend is a blur. We spend that night in the street and on the trucks, Saturday on the trucks and Sunday at the Armory.

Sunday night roving patrols are on the streets. We become tired and anxious to go home. I sense the feelings becoming stronger—not against those who are actually responsible for our presence; rather, against demonstrators, the school.

But this is my school. These are my friends.

The Guardsmen have no use for them and biases become obvious. "Send them back to Africa. They ought to burn that school down." As we move out Saturday night, the company commander sets the tone, "If they grab your weapon, break their fucking arms."

Is Kent State any surprise? It is amazing what a little fear and a little belligerence can do. But nothing happens and violence is prevented in spite of the National Guard.

Alan Waggoner

Crowd Chants 'Free Bobby Seale'

John Moulder

Students at Yale Medical School came out of their classes and research laboratories to treat headaches, cuts and tear gas symptoms during the May Day demonstration on the New Haven Green. A spokesman for the students said : "Luckily, we had little business to do, but we were prepared for almost any emergency. We went out to the people to deliver health care on the spot, instead of waiting for people to come to the hospital. This is the kind of training we never get in school."

Alan Waggoner

Business as usual for the balloon man

The Panic In New Haven

Yet before the rally had even started on Friday, Guardsmen were already taking up posts in the streets surrounding the Green. In addition, on the eve of May 1, Attorney-General Mitchell sent 4000 marines and paratroopers to bases in Rhode Island and Massachusetts as a "precautionary measure." Governor Dempsey requested the troops because of some undisclosed "evidence" he claimed to have of threatened violence. The **Register** reported Friday that the troops had equipment for riot control and "also carried flamethrowers."

Worried by all this official alarm, New Haveners reacted by taking precautions. Downtown banks removed their files, as did Yale University. Merchants all over town boarded up their windows with plywood. Many shut down business entirely for the weekend.

Panthers and Marshals Keep Peace

The actual events of May 1 and 2 were in startling contrast to the predictions. The two days' rallies, which attracted from 15,000 to 20,000 demonstrators, were peaceful. On Friday night, three people (later claimed by the Panthers to be police or right-wing provocateurs) almost simultaneously seized microphones from regular speakers at different places at Yale to spread rumors of arrests on the Green.

Firemen fight fire of suspicous origin at New Politics Corner. Margita James

When large numbers of demonstrators marched to the Green to investigate, there was a confrontation with police and National Guardsmen. Working together, members of the Black Panther Party and volunteer marshals from Yale and the community attempted, with some success, to send the demonstrators back to the Yale campus. The brief confrontation ended when the police and National Guard tear-gassed the demonstrators.

On Saturday, Black Panther Party members held a press conference and gave speeches in which they attacked provocateurs and urged that protestors express their support of Bobby Seale in a disciplined and peaceful way. That evening, Panthers rode around in trucks with bullhorns telling people to get off the streets.

The **Register** story on May 3 gave all the credit for keeping the peace to student marshals and did not mention the crucial role played by Black Panther Party members in restraining the crowd.

Saturday night police and Guardsmen used tear gas again when demonstrators were already leaving the Green. The entire Yale campus was enveloped in gas, forcing thousands of people who had been listening to music to take refuge. Palmer S. McGee, Jr., Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, said after the demonstration "there wasn't the kind of provocation that required tear gas. I came home shaken by the glaring contrast between the actual situation and the situation which existed in the minds of the guard and police."

Two Unsolved Crimes

There were two serious incidents over the weekend. At midnight Friday, a bomb exploded in Ingalls Rink, shattering all the windows. 50 to 75 people were there listening to music. They fled in panic after the explosion. There is no report yet as to who planted the bomb. It seems most unlikely the rink was bombed by demonstrators since all the people there were supporters of Bobby Seale. Other buildings used by organizers of the demonstrations received bomb threats by telephone on Saturday from people who said they were opposed to the demonstration.

At 8:30 Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the basement of the New Politics Corner, the center of reform Democratic activity in New Haven. The **Register** and local radio stations immediately reported that the fire was accidental. Lee Wallace, spokesman for the reform Democrats, gave this account of the fire: "Fire Marshal Lyden is conducting an investigation. There is no question that the fire did not start from the oil burner as originally stated in the press because the boiler room was not even scorched. We are awaiting the results of a complete investigation. The coincidence of a spontaneous combustion fire with the events of the May 1 weekend and an incident the previous Monday night (April 28), where the office was ransacked and a member of the office staff beaten seems unlikely."

An Important Experience

The experience of the May 1 weekend is an extremely important one for New Haveners, especially because this demonstration may be the first of several to be held here to protest the trial of Bobby Seale and the other Panthers. The peace was kept because so many local people, black and white, from the churches, Yale, community organizations and the Black Panther Party worked together. The official predictions and preparations for disorder were frightening to New Haveners and provocative to the demonstrators. But when it was all over, Police Chief Ahern reported that there were fewer arrests than on an ordinary New Haven weekend.

nbing at Ingalls Rink Margita James

West Haven High Students Win Boycott

by Den D'Amato

The author is a student at West Haven High School.

A mid-April lunch boycott by students and teachers prevented a raise in the cost of hot lunch at West Haven High School.

The situation was a familiar one. The lunch price, which had been 50¢ was raised to 60¢, with a decrease in the quantity of food given. Before the price hike, a dessert and a cup of ice cream was normally included in the lunch. With the hike, it was announced, if you had both it would cost an extra 10¢.

Many people hardly noticed the change in price, believing it was inexpensive, and inflation caused the price hike. It's true that due to inflation the cost of preparing lunch has gone up and the cafeteria is in debt over $10,000.

Last year the cafe had a large profit that had to be given to the "General Fund" of the city, which is used for various "important" things. (What, no one knows.) When the deficit was encountered, the money was unavailable. Someone spent it.

So, who should pay the cafeteria's deficit now? The City Council? The Board of Education? No. The students, of course. But the students had other ideas.

Students Boycott

On April 13, the first day of the price hike, approximately 98% of the students participated in a boycott of the hot lunch, with a grand total of 14 lunches sold. Normally, 800 to 1000 are sold per day. Milk, ice cream and sandwiches were bought by some in the "ala carte" line, but many students would not eat anything offered by the cafe.

The slogan "Bring Your Own Brown Bag" became very popular, and, on the second day of the boycott, all the students, with one exception, resisted the price hike and refused to buy lunch. On the third day, no lunch was even offered. The Board of Education threatened to close the cafeteria and fire the employees.

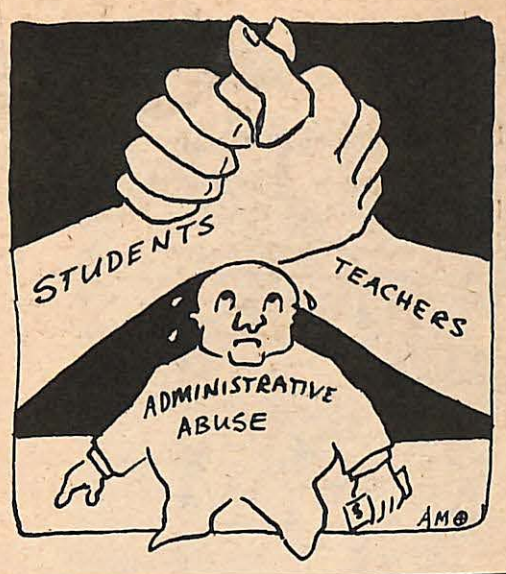
Teachers Join Boycott

The boycott spread to the teachers, whose influence greatly effected the final outcome. For four days, the entire student and faculty bodies defied the system and didn't buy. Most importantly, they did it together.

On Tuesday, April 24, the boycott leaders were informed that during the April vacation the Board of Education "reconsidered the situation" and decided that a price hike was not necessary, and lowered the prices. The people of West Haven High had won the battle.

Now, we, the students, must turn our heads to other things. Resistance to all oppressive actions by the powers that be. The boycott was not a significant part of history, but it proved that this student body *can* get together and effectively resist oppression.

Whether it ever happens again or not is questionable. It was interesting to see. We should see more of it.



Discovering Women's Liberation

Last week my roommate asked a New Haven storeowner if she could place a poster in his window announcing a Childcare conference and demonstration. The storekeeper said he didn't want to put up anything political or controversial and asked to see the poster. He scrutinized it carefully, saw the list of sponsors, and said, "Woman's Liberation. . . well, as long as it isn't anything political, okay."

He meant, I guess, that the Women's Liberation Movement will not affect the whole structure of our society. He may see Women's Liberation as group therapy or a club of some sort, but not as a movement that will really change things.

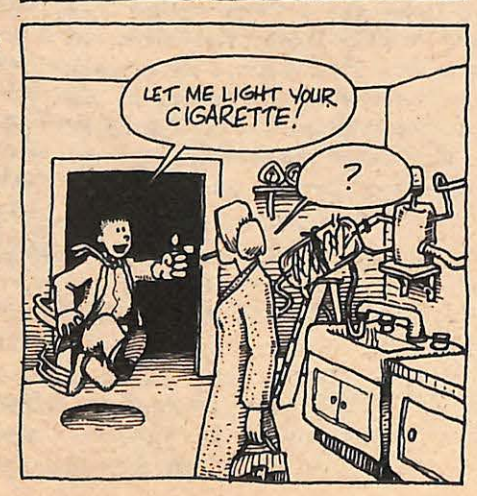
Before I became involved in Women's Liberation myself, a few months ago, I felt pretty much like the storekeeper. I knew that women have it rough in this country—like getting lower pay for the *same work as men, having fewer job opportunities, getting stuck with the kids all* the time, being used as sex objects to sell products, and so on—but I didn't have much faith in women getting together to do something about this situation.

My short experience in the Women's Liberation Movement has completely changed my mind. To explain why I've come to think as I do, that Women's Liberation is a significant and potentially very powerful political movement, I have to describe what I've been thinking and feeling in these two months.

Sunday Night Meetings

The method used in the Sunday night meetings of the New Haven Women's Liberation is called "consciousness-raising." Women share their own experiences, thoughts, and feelings in an attempt to become more aware or conscious of the ways in which society oppresses women. That's very necessary for us as women because our oppression is often hidden from us.

My first experience at a Sunday night meeting was very hard for me. As I listened to other women talk, and talked myself, about events in our lives that *forced us to think of ourselves as "just a woman" (not a human being with many* dimensions and capabilities), deep emotions—anger, fear, hatred, some humor—



passed through my mind.

The next few weeks were difficult and painful for me. Instead of seeking out other women and talking with them, I tried to deal with my conflicts and emotions on my own. I was much more aware of my oppression as a woman but I saw no way out, had no solidarity with other women.

Working Women Meet

A meeting with other working women about changing women's jobs, pay and working conditons was a major turning point for me. This could be called a "political" meeting. But it wasn't like any politics I'd ever seen.

Women spoke freely, not afraid of saying something "stupid." No one felt she had to take a position and defend it. We changed our minds throughout the evening as people brought up new facts and new ideas. Each woman offered her ideas to the group and they became the group's ideas. *Everyone* had something to contribute.

I felt a tremendous sense of power from that meeting. But it wasn't power *over* someone else. I felt that I gave and received power as a member of that group, not power to crush or destroy but power to change and to create a new way of life. Since that time I've had similar experiences in women's meetings.

Politics and Women's Liberation

I've always associated politics and social change with an aggressive, debating style, a hierarchy of leaders and followers, and the brandishing of personal power. Now that I've seen that it doesn't have to be that way, I'm free to act in ways I never was before.

I can talk to other people, particularly women, about what changes I think must take place i our society. I can assume responsibilities without apologizing beforehand for the terrible job I'm sure I'll do.

This isn't a "happy ever after" story. With my sisters I still need to analyze our society, decide what must change, decide what I *do* want and how to get there.

Women's Solidarity

But I'm changing...more rapidly than has ever been possible before. That's why I think the Women's Liberation Movement is so significant politically: it creates women who are determined to change society.

And it does this partly because it offers the possibility of a new style of politics, one that doesn't accept or imitate the rules of those who want to stop change. The political style of Women's Liberation is based on collective, not personal, power; on building, creation, vision, rather than on mere destruction; on togetherness or solidarity that's really felt, not just talked about.

Women are powerful! I think the world will discover that soon.

Women At Yale Start "Yalebreak"

In recent months a new newsletter has appeared in the halls and offices of Yale University. Entitled **Yalebreak**, its front page states that it is a newspaper for and by women. It is written and produced by women who work, study or are affiliated with Yale as faculty and student wives. Many of these women are members of New Haven's Women's Liberation.

The newsletter is a collection of personal statements—written by the women about their jobs, lives and what disturbs them at Yale. The first issue explained its appearance: "Women at Yale want to speak out...because they are angry at their treatment by this institution designed to serve men."

When asked why **Yalebreak** was started, one of the women working on it said it was an attempt to provide a "whole new kind of communication." Not a leaflet, nor a collection of facts on working conditions at Yale, the newsletter was intended to "reach out to people" by printing personal statements and complaints. She said that they "hoped from the outset to involve more people in its production and solicit personal statements from anyone who wanted to write."

What It Feels Like to Be a Secretary

She stressed the "unusual nature and content of the paper" which talks about the quality of work, instead of just the bread and butter aspects of employment related issues. "No organization," in her opinion, "had ever attempted to address itself to what it *feels* like to be, say, a secretary and no one had ever allowed women to freely express their dissatisfactions." "Women's Liberation," she said, "hoped to make society treat women as full, independent, human beings." The newsletter was seen as the first step to changing things by vocalizing what was wrong.

The articles have titles like: *A Good Job is Hard to Find, A Bad Job is Hard to Take.* Some of the articles analyze problems; others deal with issues like the similarity between job-work and housework, the difficulty in finding jobs up to the level of one's education, the lack of responsibility that jobs allow, and the plight of the single secretary at Yale.

Another staff member said that many of the complaints voiced in **Yalebreak** were not peculiar to Yale. "The job of secretary is the same everywhere," she said. "Yale was chosen because it is a place place where there are women in very different jobs—and all have similar complaints." She added that the original writers of the paper all work at Yale.

The newsletter is distributed to workers by a network of women who visit offices and leave the paper in visible places.

Both women were pleased with the response. They said that it varied, but in many cases it had been what was hoped for. Women seemed excited about seeing things in print that had always bothered them. People began to realize that they were not alone in their feeling.

City Beaches Polluted

by Environmental Offensive

Beaches along the New Haven Harbor, from Fair Haven to West Haven, are smelling more and being used less.

In 1900, Fair Haven's Quinnipiac Park faced the problem of too many bathers. Now no one swims there. Human and industrial wastes are turning New Haven Harbor into a "Dead Sea."

Contamination Grows

Since 1948 the Hamden and Woodbridge sewer systems have been connected into the New Haven sewage system. This helps increase the harbor sewage contamination by 85%. Septic tank sewage that has been connected into the already inadequate sewer plants also contribute to the increase.

According to city engineers, the increase in harbor contamination has leveled off. But this is small comfort when the residents of City Point take deep evening whiffs of that "harbor smell."

Nathan Hale Park and Morris Cove have been closed to swimming for years. Sandy Point is in pretty poor condition yet West Haven still keeps it open. If people decide to swim there, they should take certain precautions:

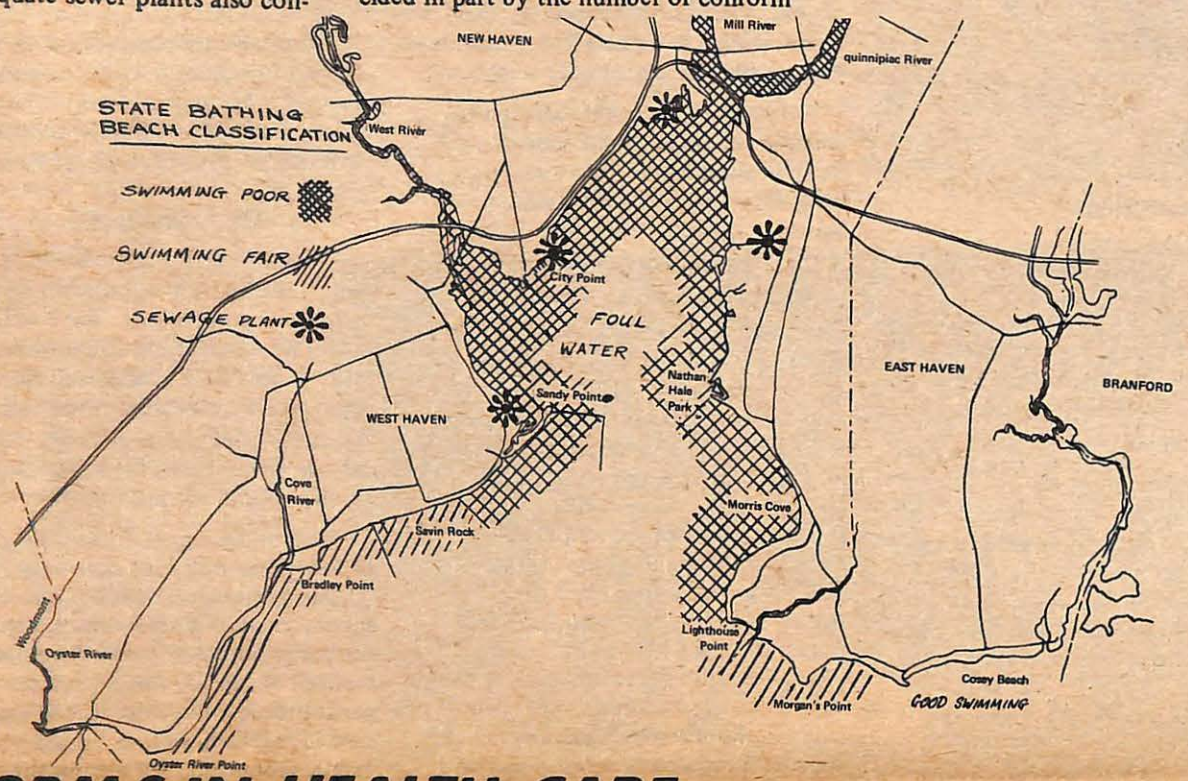
1. Do not swim with open cuts
2. Do not swallow the water
3. Take a shower afterwards

Why Beaches Close

Whether a beach is closed or not is decided in part by the number of coliform bacteria the water contains. Coliform bacteria are tiny organisms abundant in human excrement. When many coliform bacteria are present in water, it is likely that disease organisms like those causing typhoid, dysentery and hepatitis are also present.

The State Health Department uses a standard of water cleanliness based on the number of coliform bacteria present. The scale of water quality is given in the box below.

Class	Rating	Coliform bacteria in 100ml. (1/3 cup) water
A	good	0-50
B	fair	50-500
C	doubtful	500-1000
D	poor	over 1000



Using the coliform counts and other criteria (such as presence of raw sewer outlets) the State Health Department rates swimming areas. According to the state classification, all beaches in the harbor were rated poor or fair (see map).

HARBOR AREAS

Inner harbor (Sandy Point-Fort Hale Park) – Poor
Nathan Hale Park – Poor
Morris Cove – Poor
Lighthouse Point – Fair
Sandy Pt.-Cambell Ave. – Poor
Bradley Pt.-Cambell Ave. – Fair
Bradley Pt.-Oyster River Point – Fair

Despite the "no-swimming" signs in other parts of the harbor, children, looking for a place to cool off, use dangerously contaminated areas like Nathan Hale Park and City Point. At the City Point Beach, near the Boulevard Sewer plant, the water contains tens of thousands of human fecal bacteria in a single mouthful!

Sewage Treatment Slight

New Haven's sewer system permits harbor contamination. About one-third of the the solid material flushed down New Haven toilets reaches the harbor without being treated. Some pipes in the system are not connected to a sewer plant. An example is the pipe dumping raw sewage along Quinnipiac Park. In other parts of the sewer system, domestic sewage is carried in the same pipes as drainage from streets. During heavy rains, the volume of the combined sewage and storm drainage exceeds the capacity of sewer plants. In that case sewage bypasses the plants and flows directly into the harbor.

The sewage that does reach the sewer plant is given the most primitive type of treatment. This treatment removes only *50% of the solid material in the sewage. The sewage is allowed to settle so that the*

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REFORMS IN HEALTH CARE FIRST IN A SERIES

Failures of Private Medicine

by Diane Eggleston

Why are so many of us afraid to go to a doctor or dentist? Why do we wait so long to go, often until we cannot stand the pain or discomfort any longer? When do these fears start? How do they stay with us even after we are "old enough to know better?"

A New Haven woman recently had the following problem: her son needed to have his teeth checked. The family could not, though, afford a private dentist. Since the family felt that they had no alternative, the boy went to the only dentist they knew. After having his teeth filled, the boy returned very frightened, saying he would never go to a dentist again. It was easy to see why—he had a completely black-and-blue jaw! The dentist did three months of work in one frenzied hour. After a short time, the boy developed severe pain in the same side of his mouth. Since this incident happened on a Saturday, he was taken to Yale-New Haven Hospital Emergency Room.

While supplying the information for the Emergency Room forms, the boy's mother worried about how much the necessary treatment was going to cost. But she hoped the doctors could figure out what was causing the pain and then do something about it. She found that the doctor spent very little time examining her son. The doctor merely said, "He should have the tooth taken out." The mother and boy left confused, not knowing why the tooth had to be taken out and feeling that the doctor had been unsure but too busy. And now they had to go to a dentist again!

Since this particular family lives in the Hill, the woman happened to hear from a neighbor that the Hill Health Center might be able to treat the boy. When the boy went to the Hill Health Center Monday morning, he was seen by a dentist that day as an "episodic care" case. The type of care and amount of time spent by the Health Center staff was a new experience with health care for this family. The dentist seemed concerned about the boy, made certain that extensive x-rays were taken, and called in several other health workers to consult with him. What is more, he clearly explained to the woman and her son what he was doing and what he had found out. When he then decided to take out the tooth, the boy was not frightened, and his mother had confidence in what was being done. This was the first time that she had been treated with respect by a health professional. And this health care was *free.*

Expenses Overwhelming

Consider the expenses this family faced before the boy finally was treated. The original private dentist charged $100, and one filling he put in was later found to be the source of the pain. The Emergency Room cost $37. Add on the private dentist's cost for the suggested extraction—around $15—and the total for this *one* medical problem would have been $152. No wonder the mother was relieved to find the Hill Health Center and wanted to register her entire family immediately in the Center's ongoing treatment program. Unfortunately, at that time enrollment was closed to new families, due to limited facilities for expansion. **(See story this page.)**

This one family's experience with private doctor and hospital treatment illustrates some of the factors that contribute to many people's distrust of health care in New Haven and in the United States, the country that is supposed to be *number one* in the world in advancement of health care. Certainly, the United States has a highly-developed, wealthy, and technically-skilled system of medical research. This system is based in universities and staffed by super-specialists. However, what does that mean for those who are poor or are living on a tight budget? The enormous costs discourage people from going to a doctor until absolutely necessary. Then they have

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Hill Health Center Expands Services

Interested families can again enroll their children in the episodic care program of the Hill Health Center. Enrollment in the episodic care program was discontinued in September, 1969, for six months because of a backlog of work.

The center is now offering episodic service to all infants, children, and youths under 21 years of age residing in the neighborhood. Episodic care is for problems a child has when he is examined by a doctor during regular working hours. It does not include preventive care or night and weekend coverage by physicians, except for children enrolled in programs for which commitments have already been made, such as in pre-kindergarten and the Connecticut Mental Health Center-West Haven Field Station.

Comprehensive Care Available

The Health Center is continuing to enroll families into comprehensive health care but there is a six to nine months' wait for signing up. Comprehensive care gives diagnostic, preventive, and treatment services with 24 hour, 7 days-a-week physician coverage. All children and youth of a family are included.

Services given at the Health Center are without charge. Services, including drugs, given outside the Center must be paid for by families with incomes above the financial eligibility limit, $5400 per year (net) for a family of four and $600 for each additional family member.

Other Health Examinations

The Health Center is also providing health examinations for school or summer camp for all children and youth residing in the Hill Community. These examinations will be done on Tuesday afternoons (May 19 and 26, and June 2 and 9) from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. Those desiring examinations for their children should call the Hill Health Center at 772-1060 and ask for the appointment desk (extension 250) for an appointment. Parents can stop at the Hill Health Center (428 Columbus) and make an appointment. All examinations will be made by appointment.

A family does not have to be registered previously to have children examined on the above dates. Families are requested to come 30 minutes before the appointment to register the children.

Students Join Strike

Students form a picket line at Southern Connecticut.

Continued from page 1

3. That the universities end their complicity with the U.S. war machine by an immediate end to defense research, ROTC and all other such programs on American campuses.

Jeff Weingarten, a guest speaker and friend of a slain Kent State demonstrator, summed up the tone of the recent nationwide student actions: "Until recently I was at best apolitical, and at the worst, apathetic."

Some speakers emphasized that it had taken many crises and much time to *get such a large number of students involved in a strike action. A spokeswo*man for the Black Panther Party pointed out to the largely white crowd that the first students killed by National Guard bullets (in the winter of 1968) were blacks and that there were no protest meetings then for them.

Local Strike Action

Representatives of the different schools explained what their schools were doing in relation to the national strike demands. Some students such as those at Quinnipiac College and Albertus Magnus have developed programs to talk and work with the so-called "silent majority".

Students at Quinnipiac have organized a letter-writing campaign and hope to involve Hamden residents in this anti-war effort. At Albertus, over $2300 of student funds, including money intended for a literary magazine and a student body picnic, were voted by the ad hoc strike steering committee. Both colleges have invited the community to participate in ongoing campus activities.

Other schools have added to the national demands their own calls for meaningful educational programs which they say their schools now lack. South Central Community College students are still struggling to find adequate classroom space for their night college. They have asked for the Yale ROTC building, which will not be in use next year, since ROTC will be moved off the Yale campus by then.

Moving Outside Campuses

Many students have in the past seen their role as somehow separated from the community where they attend school. Now most are beginning to re-examine their attitudes and their position in relation to community needs and desires.

Students are beginning to feel that they have an obligation to and a new interest in the community and the country.

The Wars Come Home

Continued from page 5

It would be unfair to any individual member of the Guard to say that the Kent disaster was his fault. Any individual Guardsman is your friend and neighbor putting in his time after or instead of active duty. The last thing he wants is to be called to duty to police his fellow citizens.

Riot mobilization is at best lonely and a big waste of time. At worst it can be frightening and a bit dangerous, especially when your untrained fellow Guardsmen *are running around firing real weapons* with real bullets. (Presidential commissions have found that Guardsmen shot on riot duty are shot by other Guardsmen.)

An Old Story

Disasters like Kent aren't new to America. Starting with the Boston Massacre in colonial times (skipping entirely butchery of the Indians) American history records repeated incidents exactly like the one at Kent. Only the cast of characters changes, the script remains the same.

Often troops are used to put down workers fed up with poor wages and working conditions. In the Pullman strike in 1894, President Cleveland sent troops to Chicago (over the protests of the Governor. These troops shot a lot of railroad workers. In the great Republic Steel strike in 1937, troops shot into a crowd of workers and left many dead or wounded. The workers were later found to have been shot in the back while running away. President Hoover sent Douglas MacArthur out on a white horse to lead federal troops against hungry veterans camped in shantytowns around Washington in 1932.

Postal workers recently learned that troops have other uses as well. Troops are often used as scabs to break strikes when the President cannot use direct force to end a work stoppage. President Truman broke a major steel strike in 1952 by seizing the steel mills and running them for a time with troops. President Nixon's recent use of troops to break the mail strike was only the latest entry on a long page.

Troops will continue to be used here at home as long as the President and his corporate backers treat the rest of America as their empire, to be run as they see fit and to hell with anyone who doesn't like it. So long as the present bigshots, like King George III, ignore the legitimate demands of the people for a fair shake, they will have to continue to act like George III. And we will see more and more of that thin brown smear everywhere

A Morning In Court

by a New Haven Woman

The author attended court as a friend of someone accused of a minor crime. These are her impressions.

Walk into the Court any Tuesday morning, 10 A.M. Spend two hours there, and you will be a changed person. It blows your mind. It's like spending two hours in an unreal madhouse. It makes you feel like crying or laughing.

The Building

The first step into the building tells you that this is law-and-order territory. People stared at us because we obviously did not fit. Young, white women dressed in pants and ski jackets and accompanied by their children are not supposed to break the law or to be associated with a criminal.

We made our way through endless corridors to the famous criminal court. Since it was packed, I got a seat up front on a wiggly, squeaky sinners-bench. I looked around and decided that that room was crazy.

Way in front, elevated, stood the long desk of the judges. There were some smaller desks for clerks and a cute side-cubby for the cops. On the side also was a brand new door, decorated with heavy locks and lovely signs like "Do not feed prisoners" and "No talking to prisoners allowed." Behind all that were rows of chairs and benches for the public. In the back, some radiators sizzled, and up high an empty balcony showed a few broken windows where rain and snow fell in. So much for the physical setting.

Courtroom People

Now to the inhabitants present: a *couple of dull-looking policemen, a* sallow, sick-looking judge, many well-dressed, important looking men with folders under their arms. Some flunkies devoutly passed these folders around and a snappy police matron looked on.

The public was quite different. People of all oppressed groups crowded into the place -- blacks, Puerto Ricans, hippies and women. Some looked angry and tense, others passive and dulled. They all had to be quiet. My friend, holding a baby, was asked to leave. Well, you know, babies might fuss, protest and scream innocently, therefore distracting everybody.

The Accused

Now to the accused. Some sat in the audience, waiting to be called. Others rambled in the lock-up, banging at the door. Others were brought in handcuffed. They were frisked and shooed into the lock-up. One old woman hovered over by the matron.

When the action finally started, we all had to stand up while some flunky banged a hammer and gabbled down some sentences. Then the cases were brought forth by a sleek prosecutor in a blue shirt.

The Legal Process

Even by sitting in front and straining ears, it was impossible to hear all of the proceedings. The two-hour show almost resembled a silent movie. People were pushed and guided before the prosecutor. Some verbal exchange took place and then the people were pushed back into the lock-up or out into the halls.

Most of the accused were obviously poor: the shaky old men from the Green charged with drinking; the old woman charged with vagrancy; a young black man punished for fighting and stealing. Some white kids got it because of drugs. Only two couples, accused of housing code violations, looked better-off. They, of course, got *off without a fine. My women friends* could not even say one word, since it was the wrong day for a motion.

So we all left the "Halls of Justice." If you doubt my descriptions, go see the circus for yourself.

Yale Helps Itself To The Community

Reprinted from **Yalebreak**

by Two Members of Yale SDS

Under a program of the Department of Labor, supported by the National Alliance of Manufacturers and Businessmen, Yale has recently received funds for two training programs for the "hard-core" unemployed. One will train 60 men for blue collar jobs in the university ($163,683 grant), the other will train 50 women, 40 for secretarial positions, 10 for clerical ($122,675 grant).

According to Mr. Leo Boucher, the Training Manager, the purpose of the programs is "to rehabilitate the hard-core indifiduals, render a community service, and to provide the university with new employees." Through both programs, Yale furthers the exploitation of its workers; in this article, only the exploitative implications of the women's program will be considered.

For 16 weeks the work day will be divided between intensive secretarial training in office skills, basic English and math, and on-the-job training in a university office. If a trainee becomes proficient she is promoted to the rank of Secretary C—the lowest classification of secretarial labor within the university—at a salary of approximately $3900 a year. If Yale decides that a trainee has not acquired secretarial-grade skills, the trainee will become a clerical worker. Training continues for 9 months with at least 1 hour a day spent in some tpye of classroom training.

Through the training programs, Yale excludes women from blue collar jobs and men from white collar positions. Mr. Boucher said that the man's role in society does not include clerical jobs; if a man applied for a secretarial job he would have to convince Boucher that he was more interested in his job than in his 9 co-trainees.

Through this policy the university distributes and isolates men and women in certain sectors of the job market, making it possible for Yale to pay lower wages for "women's jobs", and in this case, to leave the women without union protection (at least at present.)

Women Exploited Most

In the secretarial program the starting wage is $1.68 per hour; in the men's program it is $2.09 per hour. Both wages are below the poverty line for a family but the women are squeezed even harder than the men.

Raises in the men's program come more quickly than in the women's program; once a male trainee bids out of a trainee position into that of a standard campus worker, which he can do after one month, he gets a raise— a woman must wait 4 months. Division by sex occurs in these programs; wages in the women's program are lower than in the men's program from the start; and the wage difference widens over time. These conditions tend to separate men and women workers from fighting their common boss, Yale. *Continued on page 13*

Yale Helps Itself

Continued from page 12

Some ideas which arise from and support this sex division are that: 1) a woman's wages should not be as high as a man's because her wages merely supplement family income (in fact, Boucher has said that the program is aimed at unwed mothers, who are usually heads of households); 2) a woman's role is one of dependence either on a man or on the state, even if she holds a job; 3) a woman worker must always be responsible for two jobs–homemaker and worker.

This last idea is illustrated by the fact that the program thrusts responsibility for the children *during working hours* back on the mother. Although 90% of the "disadvantaged" women in New Haven who are eligible for the program are unwed mothers (Boucher), Yale will only provide day care for the first two weeks of the program–that is, until she receives her first paycheck. After that, she must pay for day care or babysitters out of her meager salary.

The low pay and lack of child care facilities might mean, as Mr. Boucher acknowledged, that the woman will have to rely on welfare payments to supplement her income–a direct contradiction of the avowed purposes of the program.

The content of the training program is designed to mold female trainees into "proper ladies," as it tries to develop "correct" behavior patterns for women. The content of the program goes beyond the mechanical skills of a secretary; it includes office etiquette and personal hygiene.

By including courses of this type, the trainee is taught standards of dress and conduct in an office– essentially the role of the office wife, such as fixing coffee and making life on the job comfortable for the boss– which is an extension of the socially defined role of the woman in the home.

Since Blacks and Puerto Ricans are target groups for recruitment, Yale includes "human relations" training for supervisors and for "buddies" who will be working with trainees. This training will deal with the different "life styles" of the trainees so that supervisors and buddies will be sympathetic and helpful to the trainees.

A human relations course of this type legitimizes false ideas about Black and Puerto Rican workers (e.g. they are lazy, unreliable, and indifferent, and must be watched at all times), without exposing the underlying cause of their oppression– an economic system which uses these groups as a marginal labor force to fill the worst jobs at the lowest wages.

Students Push Yale

by Nancy Greep

At a mass meeting on Wednesday, April 29, a Yale student strike steering committee outlined five demands of immediate concern to the Yale-New Haven community. In brief, the strikers demand:

1. That Yale use its weight to help "end the injustice" against the Black Panther Party (B.P.P.).
2. That parent-controlled day-care centers be instituted for Yale employees.
3. That Yale immediately institute unemployment compensation based on the state law for all other workers.
4. That "steps be taken to insure that Yale not deplete but augment the New Haven housing market"; that such housing be community-controlled.
5. That all development plans for a Social Science Center be halted.

A second resolution, presented by black faculty members and passed by the Yale College faculty, extends the possibility of university-community involvement.

The resolution calls upon President Brewster "to initiate discussions with the Black Coalition, the Black Workshop, the Black Faculty, the BSAY, and other relevant groups," leading to the establishment of a commission to act on issues concerning Yale's involvement with the black community.

The Black Faculty specifically denounced the possibility of another 'token committee', controlled by Yale. They demand strong community representation and real control over university policies which affect the community. Continued financial support of community programs currently sponsored by Yale is deemed "particularly pertinent."

The demands of student and faculty committees mark the culmination of a week-long student strike. The strike began in protest of the six month contempt of court sentences handed down by Judge Mulvey to national B.P.P. leaders, David Hilliard and Emory Douglas for reading in the courtroom during the Panther trial. That sentence has since been revoked.

Today, the shutdown continues in further protest against events outside the university: the invasion of Cambodia, the renewed bombing of North Vietnam, and the death of Kent State students at the hands of the National Guard.

The shutdown at Yale began as a series of workshops about Yale and the community as well as the nature of violence committed against minority people here and in the Third World. The first student decision was to open up the University for May Day demonstrators.

Now that May Day has passed, students are trying to find ways to keep the University open to permanent residents of New Haven. Students will be here during the summer not just to work around the trial of the Black Panthers, but also to develop plans for, for example, university-community housing and night-time programs in adult education.

During their workshops, many Yale students investigated Yale's role in the community. They explored Yale's expansion into the black community, its dislocation of families and businesses and its responsibility for higher rents.

They also found out that Yale is one of the lowest paying employers in the area, offering the least possible benefits, how few women or black people have more responsible, higher paying positions, how Yale relies on the pool of unemployed black laborers in New Haven to avoid paying decent wages to all of its workers and also how Yale burdens tax-supported services such as sewage-treatment and street-cleaning and refuses to pay taxes on top of it.

Virginia Blaisdell

Yale students debate strike demands at rally in Ingalls Rink.

New Haven News

Housing Crisis Benefits Yale

by David Dickson

In the last issue of **Modern Times**, we promised to discuss Nixon's "new" housing programs and the relation of New Haven to its suburban neighbors in relation to housing. We will get to those questions in the next issue. Instead, now we will examine Yale University's role in the housing crisis.

Yale Benefits

Yale as the largest corporation, the largest employer, and the largest landholder in New Haven obviously has a great effect on housing in the city. Yale was the most powerful backer of Mayor Lee's redevelopment program and shares responsibility for the destruction of over 7000 low and moderate-income housing units by urban renewal. Yale benefitted directly from the renewal program by obtaining sites for expansion, including the Morse and Stiles colleges, the Art and Architecture Building, Medical Center expansion and the Mellon Art Gallery on Chapel Street. Yale benefitted directly by the clearance of the Oak Street and Dixwell areas on the edges of Yale turf.

Yale was instrumental in getting Macy's to come to New Haven and found the $4.5 million that financier Roger Stevens needed to complete the Chapel Mall project. In other words, Yale has not been neutral in the redevelopment game.

Yale's direct impact on the housing crisis has increased in recent years. Over 3000 Yale students now live off campus, inhabiting apartments that otherwise would go to community people. Yale is now proposing to build two new colleges housing 1000 students on land already owned by the university. However, future expansion of enrollment could easily offset this move.

Housing Demands of Yale Strike

The issues of housing and university expansion have been important in the strike at Yale during the past few weeks. On April 27, the Strike Steering Committee made the following three demands relating to housing:

We demand that the following steps be taken in order to insure that Yale not deplete, but augment, the New Haven housing market.

1. *That instead of constructing two new colleges, Yale should establish a $5 million revolving housing investment fund to be used in conjunction with other funds for the immediate construction of 2000 housing units of low and moderate income housing. The proposed construction for 1000 students should be matched by the construction of 1000 units of community housing.*

2. *That a University-community planning council be established and empowered to regulate and review all further expansion of the University and to oversee the use of the revolving fund.*

3. *That the University should not own land nor act as landlord for any community construction realized through the use of this fund; that title to the land be held instead by a community-based sponsor, by a limited-dividend corporation, or by a cooperative corporation composed of all the residents of the housing constructed.*

Demands have also been made to stop the construction of Route 34 and to build housing and schools in its place. The Route 34 site could be the single largest site for new housing in New Haven.

Such demands would certainly help ease the housing crisis in New Haven and are worthy of the support of every New Haven citizen.

Yale's Privileged Position

Yale has always held a privileged position in New Haven, but in the last year or so the tide has turned against the University. Over a year ago the Board of Aldermen passed an amendment which blocked Yale expansion unless approved by the Board. Yale has taken this law to court. Just before he left office, Mayor Lee requested that Yale contribute $3 million a year for the next three years to the city treasurer. On May 5, the Board of Aldermen recommended that Yale adopt some kind of payment in place of taxes, similar to an arrangement between Harvard University and the city of Cambridge, Mass.

Future Issues

We shall go into these issues in greater depth as these struggles continue, but for now this information should serve as an outline of the strong demands being made on Yale by both the community and the students.

Wire Mill

Continued from page 16

The new metallurgists and technicians, all of whom are young or have only been here a couple of years, are also blamed for balling things up because they don't know how the operation works, even though they're in charge of it.

Part of the problem is that the company's always pushing to make more profits. So they speed up machines, spend as little as possible repairing old machinery, and make departments operate with too few men because they don't want to hire more men. Another example of the company's policy of spending a dime to save a penny is that every now and then they send the owner, his son, the technicians, and sometimes some of the foremen, on trips to Chicago, the Caribbean, and Europe, to check out other factories and to have a good time. But at contract time they'll argue over a penny or putting a second toilet in the john. The only time the company spent money to stop its pollution of a river in town was when the State forced it to a couple of years ago.

Safety Last

"SAFETY FIRST!" the big plastic banners in our shop say. Yeah, first after profits, after piecework, after making do with poor equipment and bad conditions. "Know the RIGHT WAY to lift a heavy load." What's the right way to lift a 50-pound bundle off a machine 100 times a day when the floor is oily or to work around acid fumes and exhaust smoke?

Just a list of the injuries we've had over the last five years tells a story. Two men have been lamed in one leg from backing a tractor into something. One man's right arm and leg are useless from the time a tractor driver with a big load ran this man down and dragged him ten feet. Two men have had an eye poked out by a wire. One man got a collapsed lung from working 22 hours straight in the annealing room around hot furnaces. One woman's scalp was seriously torn when her hair caught in machinery which had no safety guard. One man was seriously hurt when he was swung around by his machine a dozen times because his hand got caught. He seems to be okay now (he was off the job for a year getting well), and he works on different machines now. One man's wrist was hurt a year and a half ago, and it is still not well. This is just a list of injuries men and women suffered who are still at work (or only recently left). What about the people who retired or quit? Or the accidents I haven't heard about? It also leaves out "minor" accidents like burns, cuts, sprains, or even broken fingers or legs.

Why We Work

Why do men work under these conditions? Of course, we have to earn a living some place. Besides thatwe keep each other company fooling around together, playing practical jokes, talking about what we do outside of work, etc. Also what alternatives besides one crummy job or another do we have? Some even ask: what would we have to fill up each day besides going to work, hoping to earn enough extra to buy the furniture, trailers, houses, that fill up the rest of our time?

At work, we've talked some about how conditions would be different if we workers ran the shop. Everyone seems to agree that we would do a better and safer job since we know the details of the job. It's obvious that employers squeeze the workers, all of us, and that profits, not people, come first.

Anyone looking for a job? There are plenty of openings..

Cont. from page 11

Failures of Private Medicine

to wait a month or more to see a specialist who treats the patient as a kidney, throat, or stomach problem. It may often be too late to avoid hospitalization. If one has had barely enough money to live on anyway and does not have hospital insurance, this situation becomes financially impossible.

Even with the high level of skill and specialization, all too often a health professional is too rushed to spend the time necessary to get to the root of the problem. Seldom does he explain anything to the patient except when and how to take the drugs prescribed. Looking at the patient as a collection of parts, as an object, he may totally miss the source of an illness. Certainly this approach operates against *preventing* illness. So, we get sick again, feeling that we must find a different doctor this time, or go to a clinic where we get treated like numbers. It is no wonder that we distrust doctors and feel exploited.

Since health professionals who provide the care also find this situation frustrating, what is the problem? There is no systematic method of making sure that everyone gets adequate, regular health care in the community as a basic right. Privately-practiced medicine just does not do this. Instead, each doctor is left to set his own priorities—the primary one is profit—and to be as incompetent as he wishes. People's expectations about health care are low as a result.

Reforms Never Made

Although reforms necessary to provide free health care for all have been proposed for 30 years, they have never been carried out. The combined forces of the American Medical Association (AMA) and companies involved in hospital equipment, drugs, and medical insurance have established the health priorities of the local and national governments.

The Medicare and Medicaid programs are patchwork legislation that do not challenge the lousy status quo of health care today. Most citizens who cannot afford health care as it is are shut out of even these two inadequate programs.

Providing a well-coordinated system of health care that considers all of the factors related to health—housing, diet, education, pollution—in a community-wide approach simply is not profitable and, therefore, has not been done. A new development that proposes to attack these problems has been the establishment of a few government-sponsored community health clinics around the country. The Hill Health Center is one of these. Hill residents who have used the Health Center find that it has improved the health care situation in their community.

The next article in this series will focus on the Hill Health Center. The article will deal with how the Center works, and its relation to the community. The article will also deal with the limitations the Center has in meeting the complicated health needs of a generally low-income community. Subsequent articles will cover plans for new health facilities in New Haven and present an analysis of other developments in this field.

Films

View Of Zabriskie Point

by Michael Sand

Zabriskie Point: A film in color by Michaelangelo Antonioni, produced by Carlo Ponti; screenplay by Antonioni; Fred Gardner, Sam Shepherd, Janine Guerra, and Claire Peploe. A Metro-Goldwyn–Mayer film.

Michaelangelo Antonioni's **Zabriskie Point** is a frightening vision of American society. We see the automatic brutality of the police, the desperate bewilderment of students in the radical movement, the entensity of love and the search for beauty, the callous manipulations of the wealthy ruling class, the devastating backdrop of commercial ugliness.

As the film opens, black and white students (led by Kathleen Cleaver) plan to occupy a building at a California state university. The blacks see the action simply and clearly, but the whites raise philosophical and moral objections in a seemingly endless discussion. The film's hero walks out, alienated and turned off. But, like many students, inexperienced and impatient with the radical movement's difficulties, he is sucked into confrontation by the arrest and harassment of his friends. When a building is seized by black students, police and National Guardsmen invade the campus with rifles and tear gas: one of the blacks is murdered as he emerges unarmed and trying to surrender from a gassed building. This scene is reminiscent of the murder of Black Panther Bobby Hutton. A policemen is killed next. Whether Mark, the hero, fired the shot or not is left unclear, but Mark flees anyway.

In the course of his flight (a literal flight, since he steals an airplane), Mark meets Daria, a hip but unpolitical secretary and mistress to a powerful real estate executive. Daria is on her way to the executive's luxurious desert mansion. The rest of the film follows the idyll of Mark and Daria's love in Zabriskie Point in Death Valley, the lowest geographical point in America—and the inevitable tragedy of Mark's return and murder by the police. Daria is moved by Mark's death into hatred and rebellion against her rich keeper and his wealth.

The two young people create a moment of private beauty through their love at Zabriskie Point. But Antonioni makes it clear that this love is only brief and doomed and, in the end, an unacceptable escape from the horrors of the city with its ugliness, inhumanity, and violence. That moment of love can happen at Zabriskie Point because, though beautiful, it is commercially valueless. The desert is physically a wasteland but becomes an emotional oasis.

But we see that even this private refuge is threatened by the plans of the wealthy to build a housing development for "modern living" and profit and to destroy another area of natural beauty. In the end, the film implies, we must go back to the city. We must, like Daria, leave our private loves to join the public struggle, to build a more human and more natural society.

Country Sounds

by Luke the Drifter

If you like that old time music, a good bet is County Sales, a mail order house at 309 East 37 St., New York, N.Y. They'll send you a free monthly newsletter of new records, books and so on, with listings of hard-to-find sounds.

In recent months, they have featured a two volume set by Jim & Jesse for $4, picked as the re-issue of the year, along with Bill Monroe's *A Voice from on High* for $3.75 and an early Flatt and Scruggs on Wing for only $2.50.

They have lots of books like Bill Malone's *Country Music USA* and Robert Shelton's *Country Music Story*, which tells things you'll never learn from a record jacket. Like the fact that some early country singers, Goebel Reeves ("The Texas Drifter") and Harry "Mac" McClintock were members of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), a revolutionary union which flourished in the US in the early 1900's.

McClintock can be heard on *The Railroad in Folksong* (RCA LPU-532, $3.75) from County, along with the Rouse Brothers' early "Orange Blossom Special", recorded June 1939; Vernon Dalhart, "Wreck of the Old 97", recorded March 1926; and many other great songs.

They'll also help you keep track of the old time fiddlers' conventions and bluegrass festivals. Next week, we'll reprint the latest list so you can plan for this summer's season.

Meanwhile, if you enjoy the music of people like J.E. Mainer, Don Reno, Clark Kessinger, the Stanley Brothers, or Charlie Poole, write to County Sales for their Newsletter.

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Editorial -

PAGINA EN ESPANOL DE TIEMPOS MODERNOS PARA SERVIR A LAS PERSONAS DE HABLAN ESPANOLA DE NEW HAVEN

Esta pagina tiene el proposito de servir a la comunidad hispana de New Haven. Es importante que muchas personas participen escribiendo articulos y cartas.

Los problemas que esta comunidad hispana afronta en esta ciudad son inmensos. Muchos de estos problemas son causados por el gobierno federal, el cual esta mas interesado en guerras extranjeras que en ayudar a las personal de este pais; y un gobierno municipal mas interesado en los intereses de las grandes companias que en el bienestar de las personas.

Nosotros en **Tiempos Modernos** conocemos que editar una pagina en espanol acerca de problemas y necesidades reales es solamente el primer escalon. La accion basada en estas necesidades por las personas de dicha comunidad, es el segundo escalon. Ningun politico cinico ni la fuerza poderosa de la policia puede prevenir estos acontecimientos.

Todas las cartas y articulos pueden ser enviados a: Modern Times, 441 Chapel St., New Haven.. Estos articulos pueden ser escritos acerca de condiciones de su trabajo, escuela y hogar. Usted puede escribir acerca de problemas que tiene con su hijo, hija, padre o suegra. Usted puede indicar si desea que aparezca su nombre al ser editado el articulo.

Un Ano En Diez Semanas

Skill Center, 140 Cedar St. Esta formidable estructura es un lugar donde preparan mas de 50 adultos que en su mayoria son hispanos, aprendiendo el Ingles como segunda lengua. El ano pasado a cada estudiante le daban la oportunidad de estudiar por seis meses y en muchos casos hasta un ano.

Por que recortaron este pobre programa por Nixon? Ahora los estudiantes solo pueden asistir por diez semanas. El siguiente articulo trata de contestar la pregunta que si es posible aprender Ingles en diez semanas.

Es posible aprender Ingles en diez semanas? He aqui una sencilla y corta pregunta que encierra un serio problema para las personal provenientes de paises extranjeros, con sus lenguas propias, nacionales, ajenas en su totalidad al Ingles. Cada una de estas personas, de estas familias, han sido guidas hasta aqui siguiendo las rutas de sus vidas, en una lucha de superacion constante, en busca de un nivel de vida superior, que todo hombre anhela y necesita.

Las circunstancias que mueven a una persona para emigrar de su tierra natal, son diversas, pero todas reales y justificables.

En algunos casos estas causas son provocadas por gobiernos absolutistas y dictoriales que obstaculizan el progreso y la paz de una nacion. Otras veces por causa del subdesarrollo de los pueblos, explotados por paises imperialistas o grupos cerrados de capitalistas que degradan la dignidad humana del obrero cerrandoles toda oportunidad de adelanto. En muchos casos, se trata de estudiantes que luchan por lograr una formacion integral que solamente se adquiere en paises desarrollados, para un futuro mejor.

Existen verdaderos valores, que no pueden desenvolver su rica personalidad por carecer del mas valioso y necesario el medio que posee el hombre para desarrollarse plenamente en una extensa sociedad: el idioma.

Quizas usted, amigo lector, conoce por experiencia propia, lo duro y dificil que es encontrarse en un lugar, en donde pensamos mucho y podemos expresar una minima parte de estos pensamientos que rigen nuestros deseos, necesidades y decisiones, y a la vez quedan limitadas nuestras posibilidades de actuacion.

Esta situacion, trae consecuencias lamentables en el ambiente del trabajador: bajos salarios, explotacion en el trabajo de parte de jefes y patrono, y socialmente convierte al individuo en una isla.

Existen algunos centros que proporcionan la ensenanza del idioma, a personas capacitadas para trabajar en oficinas y factorias, pero que no pueden hacerlo por desconocimiento del idioma.

Hasta hace poco tiempo, se daba una preparacion de seis mesas o mas segun las necesidades del individuo, pero ahora se proporcionan solamente diez semanas por falta de fondos para estos proyectos educativos, la razon? . . . las muchas guerras extranjeras costeadas por el gobierno Federal, lo que ocasiona una fuerte baja para los programas de ensenanza y ayuda, destinados a personas de escasos recursos economicos.

El aprendizaje de un nuevo idioma, como cualquier otro aprendizaje, requiere: *tiempo, dedicacion y ensenanza* de este.

Tomando en cuenta el factor tiempo, cabe preguntar: Es posible aprender el Ingles en diez semanas?

La respuesta negativa es evidente, ya que los resultados hablan por ellos mismos.

Patrulla Para La Communidad

Organizaciones comunales en donde predominan principalmente Negros y Portorriquenos de New Haven, organizaron un largo y efectivo control por medio grupos que actuaron para proteger la *comunidad y mantener la paz durante la demostracion de los Black Panthers en Mayo 1.*

A las Oficinas de Control llego los rumores que todos los dias de martes a domingo. Unos 20 carros y cerca de 100 personas trabajaron para las patrullas de la comunidad en las calles de Hill, Dwight, *Dixwell, Newhallville y Fair Haven.*

De acuerdo con Vernon Moore, director del Hill Neighborhood Corporation y portavozes de este grupo, "Negros y personas del hablan hispana sobrevivieron el pasado fin de semana, porque ellos tomaron el control de sus communidades."

El dice que la reaccion de la Comunidad era "la major demostracion de solidaridad que nosotros pudimos dar a las Black Panthers." Por otra parte, los comerciantes "abandonaron las ciudad por panico."

La oficina del "Centro de Control" recibo informaciones de chequiar el orden publico y de darles a conocer hechos a las personas que quienes estaban interesadas en llamar a nuestras oficinas de la comunid comunidad. Miles de personas llamaron a las oficinas para prestarnos sus colaboraciones.

La patrulla de la comunidad siempre estaban precavido a las margines de las personas pobres. La patrulla era un cuerpo de personas civiles de la comunidad que ayudaban a mantener la paz. Los habitantes de Congress Avenue necesitaban de nuestras ayudas viernes y sabado noche. Nosotros ayudabamos a una familia por cuanto ser casa fui quemados.

La patrulla envio un grupo de personas al Green para auydar con la colaboracion de la demostracion de Black Panthers.

SKILL CENTER : Ellos nos dan diez semanas Virginia Blaisdell

Yale Recobio Demandas

Los Portorriquenos de New Haven y los lideres negros han presentado a la Universidad de Yale, con una lista de demandas de la cual esperan que contesten antes del 15 de Mayo. La carta que presento esta demanda tambien critica a Yale y la ciudad de New Haven por la reaccion a demostracion de las Panteras Negras el dia 1 de Mayo. La ciudad y la Universidad estaban mas interesados "protegiendo y salvando la propiedad que la vida de negros y Portorriquenos de la ciudad de New Haven."

Una de las demandas fue hecha que toda la tierra "comprada por Yale a la comunidad de New Haven retorne immediatamente libre de un cambio a la comunidad."

Otra demanda: fondo de defensa por $1,000,000 a todos los Negros y Portorriquenos que estan arrestados.

Otra demanda: Portorriquenos y Negros graduados en secundario pueden estudiar en Yale, gratuitamente.

GRACIAS A LA AYUDA

Maria Isabel Romero
George L. Talavera
Josel . Tirado
Mary S. Ch.

Carta de un Lector

(Cada semana nosotrs vamos a publicar cartas acerca de sus condiciones en su casa, escuela y trabajo.)

Yo trabajo et un Restarant y me pagan 2 dolares por hora. Creen ustedes que esta suficiente mi sueldo? Ustedes saben que aqui en Estados Unidos las cosas son muy caras como por exemplo ropa, zapatos, rent renta, luz, gas y comidas? Mi sueldo no me da para todo eso.

Mi trabajo es lavar platos en el Restarant. En ese trabajo me ensucio, fuerte y me da alergia en las manos. Lo mas malo es el jefe. Tambien, tengo que ir limpio al trabajo. Creen ustedes que seria mejor que ganara un poco mas?

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MODERN TIMES

On The Job

Working In A Wire Mill

This article is part of a regular series of job descriptions by working people. Any working person who would like to contribute is invited to write or call **Modern Times.**

I work in a wire mill in Connecticut with 180 other men and women. This factory is mainly owned by one man, whose father founded the company. One of his grandsons is a foreman.

"Sorry, Doc, I can't pay you. I slowed down like you told me—and lost my job."

I got my first taste (and I mean *taste)* of the mill when I went for a job last summer. As I drove up, I saw a young guy on a ladder outside cleaning the windows.

"Where's the employment office?"

"Around the corner," he said, pointing.

"How's this place to work in?"

"Dirty. Dusty and dirty."

After I'd filled out the forms in the *office, the personnel manager showed me the department I'd be working in.* The place was dark and crowded. Stock piled along alleys and around machines left men little room to work. The air was full of the lime and dry soap that's used to lubricate wire and the stink of burning tallow from wire being drawn down. I took the job.

So Much Time

It's here that 180 of us spend the best hours of our days—long days. The 40-hour week doesn't exist. 50 to 55 hours is more like it. Some friends of mine work 70 hours regularly. A 7-day work week is not unusual, especiallly when you count a second or part-time job in a gas station, on a farm, digging ditches, mowing lawns, doing odd jobs. When you add to this the swing shifts many of us work and the constant threat of being called up to work overtime if someone doesn't show up, you end up with a life dominated by the job.

"If you work 45 hours, they want you to work 50," one man told me, after I'd been called up at three in the morning three days in a row to go to work. "If you work 60, they want you to work 65. You're not working for yourself, you're making money for them. Take your time, work slowly, work your own time." But you've got to work overtime to make ends meet.

Recently, about the time our old contract ran out, another man said, "Most of the men here won't bitch too much about their wages as long as there is plenty of overtime. That's why we'll never go out on strike over wages."

The company will "give out" overtime because it's cheaper for them to pay time and a half than to hire more workers. By not hiring more workers, the company saves training and set-up costs, Social Security and unemployment taxes, vacation and holiday allowances, added pension sums and insurance payments. A man with a family can get by working here, but he's got to kill himself to do it.

Bad Planning Hurts

There's a standing joke at work: "Hey Joe, do you know what you're doing?" "Hell not, I wouldn't be here if I did." Another comment you often hear is, "You don't have to be crazy to work here, but it helps." Or, "If you're not crazy when you get here, you soon will be."

Here's an example of why we say this: at coffee break a couple of weeks *ago, the man who tests the rods when* we first get them told us that recently he had tested one coil that wasn't up to standard, so he rejected it. Half an hour later his foreman said, "We need six coils, how many do you have out in the rod yard?" "Five, and one reject," he said. "Alright, send them *all* in, we need six." "What's the point of testing them," this guy asked us, "if some foreman is just going to turn around and tell me to use them all anyway?" It happens all the time that you're told one thing one minute, something else the next.

Examples of bad planning which hurt us are obvious to anyone working in the shop. Old machinery is always breaking down, and repairs are done bit by bit when a whole unit should be replaced. We are told to run old machines faster and faster with each visit of the time-study man: then they break down, or need adjustment all the time or the wire is not good. Some fork-lifts give off clouds of smokey exhaust. There's always too much or too little raw materials—"it's feast or famine." Because bad planning doesn't hurt the white-shirts who run things, it keeps on happening. You can just bet things would change if they had to work at their desks with the exhaust from a fork-lift blowing in their faces, or if the acid fumes we have to work around were pumped into their offices!

Why Bad Conditions?

Why is it like this? Different men give different reasons for the bad conditions. Partly it's blamed on recent changes in the company. One man I was talking to in a bar said that when he first worked here, back in the '30's, the old man who started the company would give you a hand if he was walking by and saw you working hard. "Now the white-shirts don't think twice about you," he said.

Continued on page 14

Events

May 20, Wed.: Public meeting of Fair Haven Betterment Association to discuss summer programs. 244 Poplar St. 8:00 p.m.

June 6 - June 12: Hill—Dwight Health Week. Parades, educational activities, block parties. Offers of cooperation appreciated. Contact: Jim Walsh, Hill Sanitation Dept., Tel. 777-6411.

May 17, 24, Sun.: New Haven Women's Liberation meeting. 7:30 p.m., 148 Orange St.

May 20, Wed.: Meeting of the Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers. The Coalition is a group of organizations and individuals engaged in active educational and publicity work around the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. The Coalition also engages in fund raising for legal defense. 8:00p.m. First United Methodist Church, 425 College St., tel. 562-3882.

May 20, 27 Wed.: Environmental Offensive communal dinners and ecology seminars. Bring good food and drink and share them and talk about environment with congenial people. Contact Tony Dominski. tel. 777-5317.

Continued from page 11

Dirty Beaches

heavier lumps sink to the bottom. Then, the lighter, floating material is skimmed off. The water in the middle is passed into the harbor with a shot of chlorine to remove some of the bacteria. This kind of treatment is called primary treatment. It is used at all three of New Haven's sewer plants – East Shore, East Street and the Boulevard sewer plants.

The technology for further treatment of sewage has been available for years. Secondary and tertiary treatments can further purify the water from primary treatment and make it clean enough to drink. However, it looks like it will be a while before sewage will be fully and properly treated in New Haven.

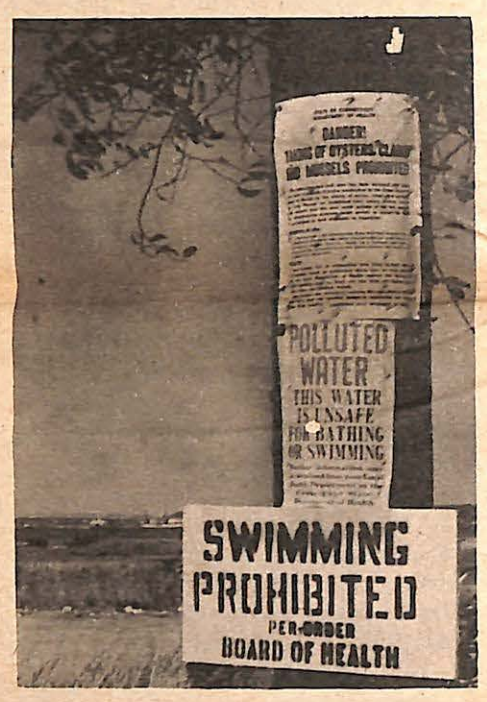
The City's Plans

In April the city released its plan to improve the sewer system in accord with state water quality standards. The city plans to equip the sewer plants with secondary treatment facilities costing $75 million. These facilities can remove 90-95% of the solid sewage.

The plan is to install the sewer plants by 1974. But there are indications of delay because of lack of federal money. In the Clean Water Act of 1965, the federal government offered to pay 55% of the cost of new sewage treatment facilities. However, Washington is already behind in paying its share, leaving Connecticut to pay the federal share with bonds in hope of being reimbursed someday.

In any case, Nixon's water pollution bill would only finance under 5% of New Haven's plans for secondary treatment over the next five years.

The city of New Haven is also hard pressed for funds for sewer plants, with its $20 million Coliseum and falling credit rating. If the city does get bonds, they will be at high interest rates which our taxes will pay for, while the bondbuyers enjoy tax-free interest from these bonds.



John Moulder

Problems Persist

Even if the planned secondary plants were installed tomorrow they would not solve the pollution problem satisfactorily. During heavy rains, raw sewage from combined storm and sanitary drains would still reach the harbor untreated. To remedy this situation, approximately another $75 million would be needed.

Since the money needed isn't being allotted, it looks like a long hot summer ahead ahead – and for some summers to come. Meanwhile, city beaches are only for those with strong stomachs. The cleaner surburban beaches are private, so we're not welcome there. See you at Hammonasset.

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